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CHARLES J. JENKINS.

THE DEATH OF GEORGIA'S GREATEST GOVERNOR.

A Great Life Closed in Honorable Age—The Struggle of Early Manhood, Followed by a Middle Life of Well-Earned Triumph—The Culmination of His Political Career, Etc.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, June 15.—Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins died at his home in Summerville last night between ten and eleven o'clock, but his death was not known by anyone in Augusta until one o'clock, nearly three hours afterwards. A deep feeling of sorrow prevailed this morning when the news reached the public. His funeral will probably be the largest ever seen in the city, as the whole community entertained the most profound love and veneration for him. The bar of Richmond county will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, in order to take action in regard to the death of the distinguished jurist and statesman, and to attend the funeral in a body. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon at five o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal church.

His Life and Services.

Charles J. Jenkins was born of excellent parentage in Beaufort, S. C., on the 6th of January, 1805. When he was about 11 years old his parents moved to Georgia and settled in Jefferson county. Young Jenkins had even then given promise of the good that was to come from him and fortunately he had the means to attain a liberal education. He found his way to Franklin college and took a high stand there. His collegiate course, however, was finished at Union college, then equal in prestige to any institute in the country. Coming home he began the study of the law, and in the course of a year was admitted to the bar. He moved to Sandersville in the adjoining county of Washington and began the practice. His success, though not brilliant at first, was enough to encourage any young lawyer. In the very start of his career he won the confidence and respect of all who knew him, laying well then the solid foundation of a character distinguished throughout a long and trying career alike for its strength and its purity. In 1827 he left Sandersville and went to Augusta to make that, as subsequent events proved, his home for the long years that yet lay before him. Here he at once entered well into the practice, and before he had reached the age of thirty—a time in life when men usually are just setting to good work—he had firmly established himself as a lawyer and a citizen. His style as a young lawyer was in striking contrast to that generally seen, particularly in young men of acknowledged ability. He did not try to rush into fame by achieving notoriety. He avoided all showiness and presumption. While others were trying to dazzle by such methods, he was devoting himself patiently to his profession, studying hard, and with a firm faith awaiting the sure results. By the time he left college he was a ready speaker and he constantly improved, his style showing all along the refining effect of his studious habits.

A man of such decided convictions could not be undecided in his political alliances. He gave his fervent support to the old whig party, following faithfully and serving with zeal the party of Clay, of which John McPherson Berrien was the acknowledged leader in Georgia.

When still quite a young man Mr. Jenkins was made attorney general of Georgia. The office developed more fully his natural powers, and gave him a fine record. The fidelity that had distinguished his attention to all matters of private nature in his practice seemed to be intensified when public trusts depended upon it. His service as attorney general were such as to place him very high in the popular regard, while they gave him station among the very first lawyers of the state at a time when Georgia was very rich in legal talent.

In the legislature of Georgia no man ever stood higher. He was for years speaker of the house, noted in that position for his cool deliberation and his unbiased judgment. He frequently appeared on the floor in the debates, always commanding the attention of opponents as well as allies. He was then, as always, a firm party man on party measures, but more that once when a caucus commanded what he deemed morally wrong he fell back on the higher law of his conscience, and was unmoved by any commotion against him. His services to the whig party in Georgia were so valuable that they commanded attention throughout the country. President Fillmore offered him a seat in his cabinet which he declined, because he thought it his duty to attend to heavy professional engagements he had undertaken. Mr. Jenkins's career in politics furnishes its most notable incidents in the records of the legislature of 1849. Probably no legislature in the history of Georgia, contained so many men who have exerted a controlling influence in our public affairs. Joe Brown had just been elected to the senate after a rattling campaign in the mountains. Beside him, in that body, were Andrew J. Miller, David J. Bailey and other men of scarcely less note. The lower house contained, among its leaders, Charles J. Jenkins, Augustus H. Kenan, Wm. T. Wofford, Parmedus Reynolds, Linton Stephens and Lucius J. Gartrell. Alfred H. Colquitt was secretary of the senate. The debates of the session were famously fierce. The chief battle was over a set of resolutions championed by Lucius J. Gartrell declaring strictly for state rights and branding the Wilmot proviso as unconstitutional. Already the first thunders of the coming storm were heard, and the men who were for an aggressive assertion of state rights had control of both branches of the general assembly. The union men had, however, some strong leaders. Foremost in the house for their cause stood Charles J. Jenkins, and he fought the resolution with great vigor. The declaration over which the hardest combat came was as follows: "Resolved, that the people of Georgia entertain an ardent feeling of devotion to the union of these states, and that nothing short of a persistence in the present system of encroachment upon our rights by the non-slave-holding states can induce us to contemplate the possibility of a dissolution." The resolutions were passed in both houses by an overwhelming majority and the breach between the democrats and the union men was widened.

In 1851 what was known as the southern rights party made a vigorous campaign for the governorship with Governor McDonald as their leader. Against him the union men put up Howell Cobb. He received the active support of Charles J. Jenkins, then a potent factor in Georgia politics. Cobb was elected and the southern rights men were severely discomfitted. However, when the election of 1853 came around they made another effort with great determination. Herschel V. Johnson, then in the prime of his power, was put forth as their candidate for governor. The services of Jenkins to his party had fairly won the title to the nomination, and of his ability to take care of himself and his party no one made question. The campaign between Jenkins and Johnson was one of the liveliest in the memory of men now living. It was during its excitement that Alfred H. Colquitt made his first political fight. In company with Thomas C. Howard, then one of the famous stump speakers of the state, he made a series of speeches which proved very effective. The contest was as close as it was excited, and resulted in the election of Johnson by one of the smallest majorities ever given to a governor of Georgia.

Just about this time occurred the rupture between a large element of the whig or union party in Georgia and the national whig party. Toombs and Stephens, the great whig champions, declared that the party in the north was unsound on slavery, and they came over to the democrats. The whig party in Georgia then began to go to pieces. The democrats had put up Pierce for president and the whigs had nominated Scott. Mr. Jenkins refused to support either ticket, and this fact weakened him in the race with Johnson, which came a few months later. In the presidential campaign a convention of whigs, who were dissatisfied with the attitude of their national party, was held in Macon. It nominated Daniel Webster for president and Charles J. Jenkins for vice president. Its action was intended as a protest and a warning to the national party. In 1858 the railroad fever spread over the south and a great commercial convention was held in Montgomery. Governor Brown appointed Charles J. Jenkins one of the delegates for the state-at-large, and in the convention he figured very conspicuously among many of the leading men of the south. At this time Mr. Jenkins had reached a prominence which brought him into consultation on all matters of public importance in Georgia. While conservative in his politics, he was one of the most progressive of men in the advocacy of all that looked to the material prosperity of his state.

The war was rapidly coming. The legislature of 1860 found the question of the state's relation to the union in a shape that demanded some action on its part. It was determined to submit the question to a convention of the people. The legislature called the convention to meet on the 16th of January, 1861. The act passed unanimously. The committee on the state of the republic addressed a communication to certain leading citizens of both parties, asking them to meet together and in a conciliatory, practical way to try and devise some course for legislative action in that time of delicate danger. The name of every one of the men selected for that grand council is historic. Here is the list: Joseph E. Brown, (the then governor), Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, Joseph H. Lumpkin, R. F. Lyon, Charles J. Jenkins, W. A. Sanford, Henry L. Benning, Benning G. Andrews, Linton Stephens, M. J. Crawford, Benjamin H. Bill, Francis S. Bartow, James Jackson, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, E. H. Baxter and J. H. Howard. These men met and suggested the calling of the convention referred to, with the following preamble to the resolutions they submitted: "Whereas, the present crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of this general assembly, demands resistance; and whereas, it is the privilege and right of the sovereign people to determine upon the mode, measure and time of such resistance, etc." The office of adjutant-general was organized, the governor authorized to accept 10,000 volunteer troops, guns were purchased, and an appropriation of $1,000,000 for military purposes was made. In short, Georgia prepared for what seemed even then a very probable war.

Before that session of the legislature ended Linton Stephens resigned his seat on the supreme bench, and though a majority of the legislature had been opposed to Mr. Jenkins in politics, he was chosen to fill the vacancy—a high tribute to his ability and purity of character. Soon after this the system of electing the judges by the legislature was abolished and the power to appoint them was conferred on the governor. After Judge Jenkins served out the unexpired term of Linton Stephens, he was appointed for a full term by Governor Brown.

The promotion to the supreme bench lifted Judge Jenkins above the fierce political storm then raging. Though he had declined to support Scott he had remained a union man all the time, and favored the election of Douglas in 1860. He was of the opinion expressed so powerfully in the secession convention by Herschel V. Johnson, that Georgia could get her rights if she remained in the union. When the state seceded he heartily joined his fate to the confederate cause, striving for it, hoping for it to the end.

The war was now raging, and Georgia was foremost in pouring out her blood and treasure to sustain it. The stand taken by Governor Brown on the conscription act had aroused a bitter opposition to him and at the election of 1863, an effort was made to bring out Judge Jenkins against him, but without success. General Gartrell, Judge Cabaniss and General Colquitt were also pressed to run, but declined. Finally Joshua Hill made the race and was defeated, as was Tim Furlow in the same race.

The judgeship on the supreme bench was the only judicial position Mr. Jenkins ever held, but it was sufficient to fix high his reputation as a jurist. During his terms of service some of the greatest trials in the annals of the Georgia judiciary were pleaded by the great legal minds of the day. His decisions are models of clear expression, and always bear the evidence of thorough acquaintance with the law and the records. On the bench some of the striking traits of his mental constitution were displayed. His powers of analysis were of a high order. The studious habits which had made him a thorough lawyer while yet a young man carried him to the depth of every question presented for his adjudication. The literary style of his decisions has been admired by all who have read them—they are terse, strong, and clear. The war over, the state passed into the hands of a provisional government established by the edict of Andrew Johnson. James Johnson was appointed governor. It was a time of great turmoil in Georgia and the people turned to those men who had proven themselves worthy of leadership, with an almost despairing hope, but still with hope. Governor Johnson called a convention. To it were elected able and patriotic men many of them famous before and many become famous since. Herschel V. Johnson was chosen president of the body. Governor Johnson sent a message, setting forth, in a very practical way, the line of policy he thought best for the convention to adopt. In that body Mr. Jenkins was the unquestioned leader. It was there that his capacity as a parliamentary leader came to be fully recognized. He managed measures with a firm hand and advocated them with a fervid power seldom seen, even in acknowledged statesmen. It was then that Herschel V. Johnson formed the opinion of Jenkins which he afterwards expressed in these words: "I have heard able men and noted speakers sometimes make failures, but Jenkins never made a mean speech in his life. He always commands the attention and respect of his audience." The convention repealed the ordinance of secession; repudiated the war debt, and declared slavery abolished forever in Georgia. An election for state officers and governor was ordered for the 15th of November, 1865. Judge Jenkins was petitioned by a committee of distinguished citizens to allow the use of his name as a candidate for governor. He replied in a characteristic letter—a model of high tone and good taste. One sentence of it is especially worthy of preservation. Said he; "An honest and intelligent review of our past half century convicts us of two egregrious errors; too great pronsness to agitation, and too much division among ourselves. If my fellow-citizens detect in me aught of vindictiveness for past divisions, or of proscription for honest opinion's sake, let them all proscribe me."

There was no opposition, and Charles J. Jenkins received the only unanimous election ever accorded a governor of Georgia. When the time approached for his inauguration he received a note from Governor Johnson, telling him that the president had ordered the provisional government to continue until further notice from Washington. On the 11th of December, however, Andrew Johnson telegraphed that Governor Jenkins might be inaugurated, but that he would not interfere with James Johnson as provisional governor. He said the provisional governor would be informed in a few days what action was expected of him. On the 14th of December, 1865, Jenkins was inaugurated as governor amid very general rejoicing all over the state. His inaugural address was one of the most remarkable ever heard in this state. It glowed with a brave hope all the way through, and was calculated to inspire to new exertions a people then in the depths of despondency. Among his beautiful utterances were the following: "Five years since reason abandoned and the sword assumed the arbitrament. We open not that record of violence; would that we could stamp it with the seal of oblivion. Now the wager of battle is over. the award is against us, as parties to the issue. Our whole people have risen up and accepted it as by the will of one man. What valor failed to achieve wisdom has promptly renounced, and truth herself has set her signet to the attestation of the deed." Again, "Peace restored—the machinery of government once more put in operation—public and private enterprise aroused from their long slumber—educational institutions reopened—our sacred temples and our altars with their holy ministrations frequented as of yore, and the blessing of Almighty God overspreading and vivifying all earnest effort, Georgia will illustrate the teachings of adversity by speedily achieving an enlarged prosperity." Those were sentiments liberal, pure, patriotic—spoken at a time when the drear desolation of the war had just been fully realized. They came from a man who was always serene and whose example was even more precious than his precepts in that time of sore trial.

We are now approaching what may be considered the most important era in a life that covers fifty years of public service. Georgia was passing through the darkest days she had yet known, but there were darker to come. Through a great part of that period no man had such opportunities to represent and to serve his people as did Governor Jenkins. The legislature met on the 5th of January, 1866. Before it were many question, delicate in their nature and touching the dearest interests of the commonwealth. On the 19th of December, 1865, Wm. H. Seward, as secretary of the state, had written to James Johnson, relieving him of the trust hitherto reposed in him and had informed Governor Jenkins that the national administration would cheerfully co-operate with the state government of which he was the head. This seemed to bring a ray of hope that the state would be left to right its own affairs. Such hope was doomed to early disappointment. The work of reconstruction was soon begun and the resistance to its conditions undertaken by some of the great Georgia leaders.

The first message of Governor Jenkins was one of the best of his many able state papers. In it he called attention to a strange inconsistency in the reconstruction plan. President Johnson had proclaimed the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, adopted by the vote of Georgia as a state in the union, and yet Georgia was denied her rights as a state in the union. After President Johnson had proclaimed the war at an end the Thad Stevens faction renewed their agitation and carried through the fourteenth amendment. It came to Georgia for ratification. Governor Jenkins, in his message to the legislature, made a masterly argument against it. The resolution declining to ratify the amendment was unanimously passed by the senate, and in the house there were only two votes against it. Then the trouble began. While these difficulties were coming Governor Jenkins managed the material affairs of the state with great wisdom and humanity. The state road was put into successful operation. Mr. T. W. Chichester, a friend of the governor, borrowed in New York $400,000 for the use of the state. Of this sum about $200,000 was spent to buy corn for the destitute who had not yet raised a crop from the blasted soil. Such was the confidence in Governor Jenkins's administration that Georgia securities, despite the general desolation, brought 90 cents on the dollar.

After the fourteenth amendment went back without Georgia's approval, congress passed what is known as "the Sherman bill." It sent the amendment back to the state for action, with still sterner conditions. Negro suffrage was added. The state government was abolished and a federal rule in the form of a military dictation was put in its place. No man was ever placed in a more trying position than the governor of Georgia at that time. Fortunately for the state he was as prudent as he was brave and as faithful as he was sagacious. He at once declared that he did not believe the Sherman bill to be constitutional and proceeded to Washington to lay his plea before the highest judicial tribunal in the land. He employed as counsel Jeremiah S. Black, Robert J. Brent, Edgar Cowan and Charles O'Conor. While in Washington using every effort to protect his people from what he believed to be a flagrant wrong Governor Jenkins still kept a steady eye on Georgia. Fearing that rash counsels might rule the hour, he issued from Washington an address to the people of Georgia, in which he advised "a firm but temperate refusal of acquiescence in an adoption of the Sherman bill, and a patient, manly endurance of military government, until in the efflux of time, and on the subsidence of the passions generated by civil war, better counsels shall prevail at the federal capital—we, meantime, strictly observing law and order, and vigorously addressing ourselves to industrial pursuits." The supreme court dismissed Governor Jenkins's bill and the gloomy era of reconstruction began. General Pope, then in command of this military division, wrote to Governor Jenkins and asked if he had seen his order prohibiting state officials from influencing the people on reconstruction before he had issued the address from Washington. Jenkins replied that he had not, but added that he should in future do whatever his oath as governor required of him. General Pope replied that state officials would not be allowed to denounce acts of congress under which his military supervision was constituted. Times grew worse. Pope was succeeded by Meade. Nobody knew where the state government ended, and the bayonet rule began. A more perfect chaos in forms of government cannot be imagined, and yet the people were peaceful and forbearing. What is known as the reconstruction convention met in Atlanta on the 9th of December, 1867. Thousands of voters had refused to go to the polls, and the convention was composed mainly of unknown men. Just before Pope gave up the command the convention demanded $40,000 for its expenses, and failing to get it from the state treasurer, asked Pope to issue a military order for it. He complied with this request, but John Jones, the treasurer of the state, refused to obey his mandate. While matters were in this condition Meade came into command. He promptly tried to enforce the order of his predecessor. He wrote to Governor Jenkins requesting that he see to the payment of the money, and referring to the demand of the convention as "an appropriation made by law." Governor Jenkin's response to General Meade is a model of keen satire in the garb of the gentlest courtesy. It was an argument to show that the convention was called under a federal and not a state law and that the calling it had provided the means of defraying its expenses. In the constitution of Georgia, which he had sworn to obey and to execute he found no warrant for the concession that was asked of him. Concluding his letter he wrote these grand words: "I have a serene consciousness that in declining to obey the behest of the convention and to comply with your courteous request, I but pay a dutiful homage to both constitutions." This letter was sent to Meade on the 10th of December, 1867. On the 13th, Meade, in a brief note, informed Governor Jenkins that he considered his refusal to pay the convention's order out of the state treasury an obstruction to the policy of reconstruction, and therefore compelled to remove him from office. Treasurer John Jones was also removed. General Thomas H. Ruger was "detailed for duty" as governor of Georgia. Captain Charles F. Rockwell was appointed treasurer, and Captain Charles Wheaton was "detailed for duty" as comptroller-general.

Under Meade's order the officers named proceeded to Milledgeville, and took absolute control of the state government. Treasurer Jones was thrown into prison for refusing to deliver the state's treasure to the federal officers. This was the hour of most awful gloom. It found Governor Jenkins calm and resolute. By an act of quick decision and courage he did the state a signal service. He felt that his authority had been overthrown by an unscrupulous power and the rights of the people trampled unmercifully. He realized, however, that resistance here was useless. He resolved again to try the highest tribunal for justice. He secured $400,000 of the state's money from the vaults in Milledgeville, (all that was there) and taking the executive seal from the usurping power hastened to Washington. It was a noble effort to save what he could of the state's treasure and honor from an almost total wreck and it endeared him to the people more than ever. Before the supreme court he filed a bill complaining that Ulysses S. Grant, George G. Meade, Thomas H. Ruger, and C. F. Rockwell had illegally seized the state's property and imprisoned her officials. He prayed for an injunction to prevent them from further spoliation. The injunction was of course refused. Governor Jenkins continued to counsel peaceful resistance to reconstruction, and to assure the people that their trials could not last beyond the rush of passion then in control of federal legislation. The military government remained supreme, until in 1868 Rufus B. Bullock was elected governor of Georgia.

Leaving the gubernatorial chair, honored and loved by the whole state, Governor Jenkins retired to private life. His fortune was sufficient to give him comfortable ease. He continued his practice of the law, however, for awhile. In 1870 the state was rescued from republican misrule and there was offered an opportunity to give some general expression of the gratitude the people felt toward Governor Jenkins. The legislature in August, 1872, passed a resolution, offered by Major J. B. Cumming, authorizing the governor to have made and presented to Governor Jenkins a fac simile of the executive seal of the state which he had saved when removed from office, to bear this additional inscription: "In Arduis Fidelis." The copy of the seal was made in gold and transmitted to Governor Jenkins. His letter, accepting it, was like all that he wrote, full of grace and power. One paragraph in it is worthy of perpetual preservation.

He says: "My position is that there is now no cause for despondency; that the wrongs and oppressions we endured resulted from administrative abuses, not from structural changes in the government. This distinction should be kept constantly in view. In a complex government like our own, the political powers divided between the general and the state governments, let it never be conceded that a power once usurped is thenceforth a power transferred; nor a right once suppressed is for that cause a right extinguished; nor that a constitution a thousand times violated becomes a constitution abolished; or, finally, that a government prostituted by two or three consecutive administrations to purposes of tyranny and corruption must thereafter be regarded as a government revolutionized." Resting in honored retirement from the storms he had met so bravely, Charles J. Jenkins enjoyed the perfect confidence and respect of the people. When a new constitution was ordered by the popular voice there was a general desire that the man who had the chief part in forming the constitution of 1865 should help in the new work. The convention of 1878 contained 194 delegates, among whom were many of the men who were leaders in the old civilization and many who had come to the front under the new. The presidency of the body was by general consent, tendered to Governor Jenkins. Though in the chair he was one of the foremost leaders in that historic body. His two great speeches were made on the question of regulating the railroads and on the question of paying the bonds issued by the Bullock administration. On both issues he stood directly opposed to General Toombs. It was a battle of giants. Toombs had a majority of the convention with him and succeeded in fixing in the organic law a denial of the state's liability on the Bullock bonds, and, also, in giving to the legislature the power of regulating the railroads. Though Governor Jenkins was on the unpopular side of both these issues, not the slightest question was ever made of the purity of his motives. He thought and spoke from a high sense of justice that did him honor.

After the convention adjourned he retired to private life again and passed the succeeding years at his beautiful home in Summerville, near Augusta.

After the summary termination of his gubernatorial career, Governor Jenkins spent some time in Canada and in Baltimore, and subsequently repaired to Europe, where he resided and traveled for nearly two years.

Since his return home, he was for some time the president of the Planters' Loan and Savings bank, in the city of Augusta. His last business engagement was as president, for a few months, of the Augusta factory.

Until the fatal attack came on, he had divested himself of all cares, and had been spending the evening of his days in calm, dignified repose.

Governor Jenkins's Death.

GOVERNOR M'DANIEL'S ORDER TO CLOSE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES TO-DAY.

Governor McDaniel returned to the city at 9 o'clock last night from Cedartown, where he had been on a visit of inspection to the convict camps He heard of Governor Jenkins's death for the first time after arriving in the city, and in honor of the distinguished Georgian issued the following order:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1883.—This department has learned of the death of the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, which occurred on yesterday at ten minutes past ten o'clock p. m., at his home in Summerville, Richmond county, Georgia. He served the state as member of the legislature, in which he was often speaker of the house of representatives; as attorney general; as justice of the supreme court; as delegate to the constitutional convention of 1865; as governor, and as president of the constitutional convention of 1877. His long and useful public service was without a stain. Faithful to every trust, he displayed ability, integrity and patriotism rarely equalled and never surpassed. In life, the admiration of a grateful people found fit expression in the legend, "In arduis fideles" inscribed upon the fac simile presented to him by the general assembly, of the great seal, which he preserved for the commonwealth. His memory is a priceless heritage of the state.

As a tribute to his worth, it is ordered—

That this testimonial be entered upon the minutes of this department, and that all the state house offices be closed to-morrow, the 16th of June, the day of his funeral. HENRY D. MCDANIEL, Governor.

Sterling on Fire.

STERLING, Ont., June 15.—A large part of the business portion of this town was burned to-day. Loss $125,000.

THE PAPAL SUMMONS.

A PLENARY COUNCIL TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR.

The Archbishops Summoned to Appear at the Vatican for the Purpose of Consultation—Interviews With Bishops on the Question—The Papal Officials on the Late Irish Circular.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The statement is published here that Archbishop Feehan, of this Catholic archdiocese, together with all the archbishops in America, have been called to Rome by the pope to consult with reference to the proposed plenary council for this country to consider matters of church polity and discipline in America. It is not definitely known, but it is supposed that the council will consider the relations which the church should assume towards the members of the Irish national league of America, and the bishops are to appear in Rome in September.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, this morning corroborated the statement that the Catholic archbishops of the United States have been commanded to assemble at Rome next October to arrange a programme for a plenary council to be held in America. The business of the council will only pertain to ecclesiastical offices in this county, not involving Irish affairs. Bishop Spalding left Rome three months ago, and the above outlines the pontifical intentions at the time of his departure. The plans for the establishment of a Catholic university in this country are immature.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Mr. Hickey, editor of the Catholic Review, this afternoon, speaking of the published statement that Pope Leo had summoned all the archbishops in America to Rome for conference in regard to the proposed plenary council for this country, to consider matters of church polity, said that it was true. He also stated that the summons was in the form of an invitation, but that it would be acted upon as a command. Only those archbishops whose health would not permit of the journey would be excused.

THE VATICAN AND IRELAND.

A Statement From Cardinal Simeoni Concerning the Recent Circular.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A correspondent of the New York Herald at Rome had an interview with Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the Propaganda, in which the Irish question was discussed with great frankness. The cardinal said: "To begin with, the letter to the Irish bishops had no political aim or purpose. Into political questions the holy father has himself said, and the Osservatore Romano has since repeated, he cannot and does not enter. The letter was disciplinary and written in the interest of morality and discipline only. It could matter nothing or very little to the holy father whether Mr. Parnell received a testimonial of ten thousand or a hundred thousand or a million lire. Mr. Parnell was personally not in the mind of the holy father or the propaganda when the letter was issued, but behind Mr. Parnell and sheltered under the prestige of his name are many agitators, Irish and American, whose conduct is immoral and revolutionary; tending to sow dissension between nations and to create a breach between priests and people.

"This very morning," continued Cardinal Simeoni, "the holy father said to me: 'The Irish have always been led by the priests, and it is to be hoped that the priests and the people will always be united in Ireland.' Moreover," continued the cardinal, "the holy father said to me, and appeared gratified by the fact: 'The agitation in Ireland is surely subsiding. The letter of the propaganda is being implicitly obeyed, both by the bishops and the people. I should willingly see a cessation of angry discussion with all who suffer as the Irish suffer.' The holy father warmly expressed his best wishes for Ireland and said to me: 'I feel now and shall ever continue to feel the deepest sympathy with the Irish people, and especially with the Irish tenants, and so long as the Irish or any nationality, take moral means, such as the law permits, of advancing their partiotic cause, I should never for a moment think it necessary to interfere.'"

The cardinal continued: "The propaganda's letter was not even intended as a rebuke or reproach to the bishops. It was simply issued as a fatherly warning, showing them into what pitfalls they might be led by some who, under cover of a testimonial subscription, seemed to be fostering possibly murder, but certainly unlawful agitation, and interfering with individual liberty. Yes, interfering with liberty, for, as I lately remarked in conversation with Archbisnop Croke—whom we have not rebuked in the letter of the propaganda any more than the rest of the bishops—'You said, Monsignore, in a recent address something to this effect: "Give to this fund, and by the measure of your liberality shall your patriotism be judged." By acting in this way undue pressure is brought to bear upon individuals.

"The discussion created by the letter of the propaganda," continued the cardinal, "did not forbid agitation at public meetings nor forbid the priests from attending and voting so long as they made no violent speeches but used their influence to calm the angry passions which rage at such gatherings. They are not forbidden by the propaganda, nor does the Holy Father forbid them to attend meetings. The question is far broader, higher and simpler than has been stated. With persons and politics the Holy Father has nothing to do. But it was his duty to show the way of true morality to those who were in danger of forsaking it. The letter of the propaganda applies to all Catholics, irrespective of nationality. It may be studied by Americans, Australians and Irish with equal profit.

"I may add that the holy father said to me: 'In the matter of the letter of the propaganda it would be well to make it clear to all Catholics that the holy see neither has acted nor will act under the pressure of any foreign government whatever.'"

THE CONVICTED DYNAMITERS.

General Approval of the Sentences Against Them—Talk From Bright—Healey to Contest.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times editorially says: The sentences passed yesterday upon the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson and Curtin, are severe, but considering the heinousness of the offense, the convicted men have not received more than their deserts. All the London journals express approval of the sentences. The Daily News says the convicted men deliberately declared war against society, and they have no right to complain of the consequences. The Dublin Freeman's Journal expresses its approval of the sentence of penal servitude for life imposed on Dr. Gallagher, Wilson, Curtin and Whitehead.

The house of commons last night passed a bill providing for grants of money to Lord Alcester, Admiral Seymour and Lord Wolseley for the services they rendered during the late war in Egypt.

John Bright, in responding to a speech of Lord Granville at the banquet given to the former at Birmingham last night, dwelt upon the necessity of extending the freedom of trade and franchise and of a redistribution of the seats in the house of commons. He reprobated the course of the obstructionists in the house of commons, who, he said, allied with the Irish rebel party, were doing their utmost to make it impossible for the house to do any work.

Mr. Healy will resign his seat in the house of commons for Wexford borough, and will contest an election in the county monaghal for the home rulers.

THE PRUSSIAN CHURCH BILL.

Progressing Favorably in the Hands of the Committee—Schlozer's Position Defined.

BERLIN, June 15.—Herr Von Gossler, minister of public instruction and ecclessiastical affairs stated yesterday to the committee of the lower house of the landtag, which has the church bill under consideration, that Herr Von Schlozer, Prussian representative at the vatican, was not entrusted with a special mission, but he had established a position which shows that negotiations will be continued. The committee of the lower house of the landtag on the church bill has approved clause 5 of the measure with an amendment allowing the bishops recognized by the state to exercise their functions outside of their dioceses. All the amendments to the sixth clause, which repeals the provision of the May laws inconsistent with the bill, were rejected. The first reading of the bill has been concluded by the committee.

THE CHILIAN TREATY.

The Terms on Which Peace May be Purchased by Peru.

LIMA, June 15, via Galveston, June 15.—The following particulars relative to the terms of peace have been published in the papers here, and were taken from the letters stolen on the 24th ult., from a special courier en route to General Iglesias: Chili will not forfeit the decrees about guano and saltpetre, issued February 9th and March 20th, 1882, that the net profits of one million tons, deducting all expenses, be equally divided between the Chilian and Peruvian bondholders. These profits only came out of the islands now worked, as the future mines found in the annexed territories belong exclusively to Chili, who can dispose of such newly discovered mines at will. Chili does not hold herself responsible for any indebtedness of Peru. Chili holds the sovereignty of the Llobos islands until sufficient guano is extracted to fulfill the sales of one million tons. When the treaty is ratified Chili turns over to Peru 50 per cent of the net proceeds from the Llobos islands. Lastly, the commercial relations and indemnities to the Chilian citizens will be discussed afterwards.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Philip Joseph for Congress—The New Hampshire Senatorship—States Rights Decison.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A Mobile special reports that the republicans of the first district yesterday nominated Philip Joseph to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas H. Herndon. The democratic convention is now in session at Demopolis. No choice yet.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15.—At the republican caucus last night, Henry W. Blair was nominated United States senator, for the long term. Seventy-five members absented themselves entirely. The democratic caucus unanimously nominated Hon. Harry Bingham.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—In the United States district court yesterday, an opinion was rendered in the criminal prosecution under the civil act of congress of March, 1875, for a penalty of $500 for excluding Laura Evans, colored, from the ladies' car on the Houston and Texas Central railroad. Nineteen similar cases were also disposed of. The court held the law as unconstitutional and that the things alleged were cognizable by the state tribunals only; also that the act was an infringement on the rights of the several states.

At Demopolis this morning James Taylor Jones was nominated by the democratic convention to fill the vacancy in the congressional representation from the first Alabama district. The election will be held July 3d.

DORSEY SERENADED.

A Colored Club Serenades Him For the Drinks and Cigars.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—S. W. Dorsey was serenaded late this evening at his residence by the Colored Republican club, of this city. He made a brief speech in acknowledgement of the courtesy. After profuse thanks and compliments to the courage of his serenaders, Dorsey said: "But even and above all that this verdict has told this story. In whose presence humanity will bow down, possibly not this year or next, but the time will come when it will be pointed to as Macauley pointed to the trial of Warren Hastings. The trembling wires of intelligence that bore the message of acquittal to Berlin, Moscow and Dublin, told the poor, lowly and hopeless that there were yet twelve men to be found who could deal justly by them; that there was not a government large enough; that there was not a public treasury fruitful enough; that there were not leads of gold thick enough, and there was no executive power great enought to seduce the judgment of twelve honest men. I don't care about myself. It is a matter of little consequence who is convicted or who is not. It is a matter of great consequence whether there is any government powerful enough, or there is any treasury full enough to bow down a citizen however humble. This trial and this verdict has placed upon the books of justice a splendid record of the manhood of men.

THE CAPTIVE INDIANS.

The Squaws Allowed to Return but the Bucks to be Held in Bond.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following was received by Secretary Teller to day from Indian agent Wilcox: "Don Carlos, A. T., June 14, 1883.—H. M. Teller, secretary of the interior Washington: A large number of leading Indians met in council today, sent for me and earnestly protested against the return of the Chiricahuas, men and boys. They say trouble is sure to follow such a course. They want the chiefs and head men punished, and the other men sent where they cannot return. They do not object to the women and children coming here. They ask me to make known their views to you, and General Crook, and urge their adoption. All of the bands unite in this request. They say they desire to remain at peace with their white neighbors, but that the Chiricahuas will return to the war-path as soon as they grow strong again, and the reservation Indians will then be charged with having aided and encouraged them. Assuring them of my confidence in the wisdom of the authorities, who would have to decide the matter, I prompted them to present their petition as an evidence of the justness of their position." Secretary Teller has telegraphed to Agent Wilcox, directing him to receive none of the Chiricahuas except the children. The secretary says the bucks must take care of the women.

AT THE NOOSE END.

A Double Execution in South Carolina Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

CONWAY, S. C., June 15.—The execution of Solomon Hewitt and William Hardee took place here to-day. There was a large crowd plesent, but the lawful number only were permitted to see the execution. Good order prevailed throughout. Both criminals slept well last night. Hewitt eat but little breakfast, while Hardee refused everything but a few crackers. Hewitt denied all knowedge of the crime for which he was to be executed, and also of the cutting of Ben McMillan, their fellow prisoner, at the time of their recent escape from jail. At 10:30 o'clock, the cord holding the trigger was loosened, and Hewitt died without a struggle in fifteen minutes. Wm. Hardee was brought upon the gallows at eleven o'clock. He denied all knowledge of the crime for which he was to be executed, and of the cutting of McMillan. He made a long, rambling speech, asked for a drink of water, and for a chew of tobacco, and time to chew it. He talked all the time, begging that when he was buried the black cap might be taken off, also that his hands and feet might be untied. As the trap fell he exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, have mercy." He died hard and struggled several minutes. Life was extinct in ten minutes.

TAKEN OUT AND HANGED.

The Talladega Horror Avenged by the Indignant Citizens.

SELMA, June 15.—A special from Wetumpka to the Times says the negro Jordan Corbin, who murdered Benjamin Carden and seriously wounded his wife and son for the purpose of outraging Carden's daughter, near Rockford, Coosa county, Monday night, was captured by the citizens and put in jail on Wednesday. That night he was taken from jail by a crowd of 500 persons and hanged. The crime was the most deliberate and horrible that can be conceived. Corbin remained for an hour about the house, which was barricaded by the wounded wife with a bed, on which lay her dead husband, who had been shot in the head while asleep by a gun pushed through the window. The daughter escaped to the woods. She was found almost dead from fright and is not expected to live. The mother and son will recover.

TRAMP LYNCHED.

Suspected of a Cruel Outrage Upon a Little Girl—A Robber Found Dead.

DETROIT, June 15.—A man named Warner, believed to be the person who outraged and stabbed little Nellie Lyons, at Cheboygan, on Tuesday night, was taken from jail at that place last night by a mob of five hundred, and hung. The girl identified him as her assailant, but he maintained his innocence even after being let down to see if a confession could be extorted from him.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 16.—The bodies of a negro and a Mexican were found hanging in La Salle county. The negro was minus his head and his lower limbs, but he was recognized as Joe Anderson, a notorious thief.

The Colored Good Templars.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—The grand lodge of Good Templars of the world last night adopted the report of the committee on the color question, rejoicing in the vindication of the fundamental principles of the order by the institution of the order in fourteen out of fifteen southern states of America. The session then closed.

The Continental Guards.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Continental Guards of New Orleans went on an excursion up the harbor to-day, and were entertained at dinner to-night in Fanueil hall by the Ancient and Honorable artillery company.

Ordained to the Ministry.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, June 15.—Rev. J. C. Bracq, formerly a Catholic, was ordained to the ministry in the First Baptist church to-night. Forty clergymen from the New England states and New York were present.

GEORGIA ON WIRE,

AND THE OUTLYING TOWNS BRIEFLY PENCILLED.

The Police Commissioners Defeated—Died on the Platform—A Terrapin Trap—A Plot Discovered—The Mitchell Trial—A Severe Hail-storm—College Commencements.

Special to The Constitution.

ALBANY, June 15.—Mrs. Sterns's institute closed its brilliant series of musical and kindergarte exercises last evening. The audiences h[illegible] only been limited by the capacity of the hall, although none were admitted without invitation cards.

Summerville, Georgia.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Special to The Constitution.

SUMMERVILLE, June 15.—Mr. Peter Ruhe, husband of Madan Ruhe, the music teacher died this morning. Mrs. Wilson, after attending to her household duties, died suddenly on the 10th. Little Alice Williams, five years old, died near Alpine on the 10th. A lively and an interesting child.

Augusta, Georgia.

THE POLICE COMMISSION DEFEATED.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, June 15.—The election to-day in regard to the police commission resulted in a majority of fifty-four against the commission. The total vote cast was twenty-nine hundred and fifty.

A HEAVY HAIL STORM.

A heavy hail storm last night did considerable damage to cotton and corn. The hail stones were very large.

West Point, Georgia.

NEW LOOMS ADDED.

Special to The Constitution.

WEST POINT, June 15.—W. C. & L. Lanier have just added to the West Point mills one hundred new looms, besides a quantity of other machinery.

The "Belle," the small steamer which plies between this city and the mills, has been busy for the last week transporting the machinery to the latter place. When every thing is in place it will double the capacity at one of the best paying cotton mills in the state.

I learn there is a strong probability that we will have a new freight depot before another year.

Griffiin, Georgia.

DIED ON THE PLATFORM.

Special to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, June 15.—The crazy negro who was carried through here a day or two since on his way to the asylum, died on the depot platform at Milledgeville before reaching his destination.

IN FULL BLOOM.

The huge water lilies on Abel Wright's crystal carp pond are now in full bloom, and the floating flowers do look beautiful, especially when contrasted with the bull frog that generally manages to plant himself on top of the big green leaves. Although there are other carp nurseries in the state, Wright seems to have the bulge on most of them in the way of selling his young fish.

Columbus, Georgia.

THE GUARDS AT PLAY.

Special to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, June 15.—The Columbus Guards were out for target practice when Lieutenant George B. Whitesides bore off the prize, a red plume, making a score of fourteen out of a possible fifteen. Distance one hundred yards.

THE MITCHELL TRIAL.

The evidence in the Ben Mitchell case closed at noon to-day, and the evening was consumed by the speeches of Colonel B. A. Thornton and Captain J. M. Russell. Governor Smith speaks in the morning, and Solicitor Grimes will close on the part of the state. The prisoner's statement was in substance the same as that made on the evening of the shooting and published in THE CONSTITUTION of Thursday, save that he now says Wright shot at him twice before he shot at all

McNutt, Georgia.

THE LAND TAX.

Special to The Constitution.

MCNUTT, June 14.—Mr. S. R. Daniell left last Friday morning for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has found employment. He has the best wishes of many friends who have lost an agreeable companion.

The land tax recommendation of the last grand jury has been protested by a great many citizens, and the legalty of it will be contested.

RIPE PEACHES.

Mrs. D. M. McClesky will please accept our heartfelt thanks for a basket of nice ripe peaches. It is good for the poor to be remembered. Mr. H. C. Poss has the contract to build the Primitive Baptist church, which will be built on the vacant lot between Mr. J. E. Bradley and R. Jennings. We suggest the name of Patman's chapel.

Covington, Georgia.

PICNIC TO STONE MOUNTAIN.

Special to the Constitution.

COVINGTON, June 15.—A small party of our young people picniced at Stone Mountain yesterday, and spent the night at the elegant and newly furnished King house, under the chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Harper. They returned this morning filled with glowing descriptions of the occasion, and loud in their praises of the King house and genial proprietor, Colonel E. T. White.

Commencement exercises of the North Georgia Methodist college at this place will begin to-night by an exhibition by the academic department. Commencement sermon Sunday, and regular exercises Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Crops are looking well, and harvesting is almost completed. Yield medium. Business quiet.

White Plains, Georgia.

GRAIN THRESHING IN PROGRESS.

Special to The Constitution.

WHITE PLAINS, June 15.—Grain threshing has begun. Farmers report their grain crops better than they anticipated. Corn and cotton looks very promising now. Recent rains have given the grass a fine start also, and all hands are busy. Considerable interest is taken here in Jersey cows and carp fish.

A TERRAPIN TRAP.

Our postmaster, Mr. George W. Tappan, has invented a turtle and terrapin trap that should be in all fish ponds. Terrapins are bound to go into it, and we recently saw a loggerhead turtle he caught that weighed over 8 pounds. Mr. Tappan has some very fine carp in his pond, and says he will sell a few next fall. The meal and flour mills here are doing a good business. Our merchants say they have bought but little western corn and meal this year, a sufficient quantity being brought to market for sale to supply the demand.

Cuthbert, Georgia.

ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE.

Special to The Constitution.

CUTHBERT, June 15.—Andrew Female college has just closed its exercises. The sermon on Sunday evening by Dr. Andrews was fine. The address of Mr. C. W. Smith to the alumnæ was a gem. The address of Colonel R. W. Patterson was a masterpiece.

MEDALS AWARDED.

The following medals were awarded yesterday at the closing exercises: For junior composition, Miss May Thornton, of Buena Vista, Georgia; excellence in art, Miss Mamie Golden, Columbus, Georgia; excellence in instrumental and vocal music, Miss Gussie Moore, St. Mary's, Georgia; improvement in music, Misses Alice Lowry, of Dawson, Georgia, and Miss Annie Brewer, of Cusseta, Georgia. Prize reading in sophomore class, Miss Viola Pevece, of Cuthbert, Georgia; second class, Miss India Baldwin, of Cuthbert, Georgia. Academic department, Miss Alice McNare, of Cuthbert, Georgia. Primary, Master Joseph S. Key, Jr., of Cuthbert, Georgia, a book as the best speaker among the little boys. A handsome book to Miss Lula Johnston, of Eufaula, Alabama, for orthography, also a similar one to Miss Aurolia Domingos, Cuthbert, Georgia.

Savannah, Georgia.

THE SAVANNAH MILITARY ACADEMY.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—The annual commencement of the Savannah military academy last night was very largely attended. Medals were presented by Colonel Charles H. Olmstead to the following: Cadet H. M. Comer, Jr., of the second class, for general excellence in the prescribed course; Cadet James Rogers, of the second class for general excellence in the special or eclectic course; Cadet G. S. Frierson, of the third class, for general excellence in the prescribed course; Cadet Lloyd T. Owens, of the fourth class, for general excellence in the prescribed course; Cadet L. J. Fleming, for superiority in spelling. The annual address was a masterly production delivered by Colonel R. E. Lester.

JUDGE ERSKINE.

Judge Erskine has been in the city several days, and was expected to leave for Atlanta yesterday, but received an injury which will delay his trip.

S. P. Fox, draughtsman at the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, and Miss Katie Fox were married here last night. Both are from London and recently arrived here. They leave for Atlanta to-night.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

SANITARY RULES.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, June 15.—A few days ago the police commissioners of this city issued strict sanitary orders to the police force to abate all nuisances in the city. Yesterday a warrant was issued for Judge Sherwood, the newly elected recorder, for maintaining a cow lot of magnificent odor on the premises. This morning Judge Sherwood, in his own court submitted and had entered against him, a fine of three dollars. This personal submission will not go and will be taken to another court. A warrant is also out against the chairman of the police commissioners, Colonel Colburn, which will be served on him as soon as he arrives in the city.

W. C. Baker, implicated in the murder of Hathaway at Rockwood last week, has been acquitted, the evidence going to show that he acted in self-defense.

Thos. Hayden, from Steubenville, Ohio, who has been here several days prospecting, to-day received samples of his handiwork showing his experience as a manufacturer of chinaware, and is organizing a stock company with a capital of $50,000 to establish a manufactory here. He is meeting with splendid success. He finds all necessary mineral product in this region for its manufacture.

Dawson, Georgia.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Special to The Constitution.

DAWSON, June 15.—In the communication sent yesterday mention was made of the "Keely" and "Stevens" medals. It should have been stated that these beautiful gold medals were presented by Captain John Keely and Mr. J. P. Stevens, two of Atlanta's popular and liberal minded merchants. Yesterday was commencement day at the South Georgia male and female college, and the exercises throughout were of a most enjoyable character. The broom drill, by thirty young ladies attired in their handsome and tasteful uniforms, was a pleasant feature of the occasion. They satisfied all present that they knew how to handle the broom—woman's weapon of warfare. The graduating class all acquitted themselves with much credit in the reading of their compositions and delivery of the address by one of their number. The valedictory by Miss Minnie McNulty, of this city, is deserving of special mention. Her subject was, "Ad Astra." Miss E. Baxter Mabry, of LaGrange, read a very beautiful composition written upon the theme, "Nil Desperandum." Her style of writing is faultless and her reading was strikingly natural, graceful and charming. The annual literary address was delivered yesterday at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Hon. James M. Dupree, of Macon county. The crowning glory of the day was the recitation of a beautiful poem, by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, composed by her for the occasion.

Rome, Georgia.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, June 15.—The commencement season in Rome has fairly opened. Yesterday morning the twenty-sixth annual commencement of the Rome Female college took place at the Presbyterian church in the presence of a large audience. After music and prayer Rev. W. H. Darnall, of Knoxville, delivered an address on the subject, "Shall education be with or without religious instruction?" After a few appropriate remarks by Professor S. C. Caldwell, diplomas were presented by the president, Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, to the following graduates: Misses Nittie Dykes, Mattie Davis, Carrie Franks, Abbie Hopkins, Hannah Kuttner, Lizzie Morgan and Ella Wyly. Last night at the opera house the annual concert took place under the direction of Professor Samuel P. Snow. Next Tuesday evening Professor Bothwell Graham's school will present "The Prince and Pauper," which Professor Graham dramatized especially for this purpose. Thursday evening Professor J. M. Proctor's school will give "William Tell" at the opera house. Sunday following the commencement sermon of Shorter college will be preached, and the commencement exercises will open on the day following.

TWO BLACK BEARS.

Colonel Charles Graves, while surveying for the Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans railroad, in the Mississippi bottoms a few days ago, captured two young black bears and sent them to his son in this city.

MARRIAGE.

Mr. John T. Warlick, a wealthy young man of this city, married Miss Jessie Ross last night. The bride is the step-daughter of Mr. John Terhune.

Mr. Hice Thowal took from his fish pond to-day several fine carp weighing eight to ten pounds. They were only two years old, the pond being stocked by Colonel Sproull two years ago.

Dahlonega, Georgia.

THE COMMENCEMENTS.

Special to The Constitution.

DAHLONEGA, June 15.—The address to the students of the institution was the chief feature in this morning's exercises. A member of the alumni is annually chosen to address the cadets of the college, and this time the honor and task of delivery devolved upon Trammell Stoor, of Murray county. Afterward came the junior original speeches. Six cadets appeared as competitors of the prize offered, and made entertaining efforts in superior elocution, combined with well written compositions. At 4 p. m. the alumni met and half an hour afterward the alumni address was delivered by Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Egypt, Ga. This member graduated in '80, and with distinction in his class. An artillery drill came off an hour later with the usual crowd to witness it. With the proficiency shown by the cadets engaged, the movement in the firing was quite interesting, and the spectators and listeners seemed to enjoy it very much. The graduating exercises, at 8:30, were attended by an immense concourse of people, even greater, we think, than usually favors the closing. The spacious chapel was literally jammed and large numbers could find no seats. Six young men appeared on the rostrum. The addresses delivered were demonstrative of ability as scholars and thorough training as speakers. The venerable chancellor conferred degrees upon Messrs. M. W. Stanton, of Gordon county; N. A. Fricks, of Franklin; W. H. Key, of Banks; W. F. Jones, of Troup; G. T. Wells, of Jackson, and F. T. Chapman, of Lumpkin. The following medals were then awarded: For best proficiency in science, M. W. Stanton, of Gordon county; for best original speech in the junior delivery, E. S. Copeland, of Lumpkin; for best recitation in the class of young ladies, Miss Belle Price, of Dahlonega; for best proficiency in botany (young ladies), Miss Doris Stow, of Lumpkin.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The completion of the college building is contracted for at the coming September, and with improved and beautiful grounds the college will be one of the finest and most complete buildings in the state.

Athens, Georgia.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, June 15.—Julia McHan, a colored woman living on T. W. Davenport's place, in Morgan county, in a fit of rage beat her three year old child with a leather strap on Wednesday and it died next day.

J. G. Burrow, of Chandler's district, Jackson county, killed this week a coachwhip snake nine feet nine and a half inches long and seven and a half inches in circumference.

SCHOOL EXERCISES.

The exercises of Misses Moss and Newton's school this afternoon were very interesting. The recitation and declamation medals were won in the first division by Rutherford Lipscomb; honorable mention, Louie Camak. The second grade, Miss Twinkle Hodgson; honorable mention, Ned Hodgson.

WITH AN UNFORTUNATE.

The sheriff of Jackson county passed through the city yesterday en route to Milledgeville with Mr. Wm. Blalock, a crazy man. Mr. Blalock was once a fine business man, and kept books for the Southern express company.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

A plot to murder the guard of the county convicts was recently discovered by Mr. Tucke, and the same was nipped in the bud. Jack Sailors tried to get the other convicts to join him in the attempt, but they told it on him. Jack will be remembered as the convict that escaped some time ago and was captured.

THE HODGSON SHOP.

The Hodgson shop, which is well known, and which has changed hands several times, is once more in the hands of its former owners.

An old negro man named Tom Hood, living on the Tom Moore place, near the Georgia factory, was hauling oats to-day, and in packing the bundles on the top of the wagon, his foot slipped and he fell backward on the ground, breaking his neck. Coroner Jennings was summoned. Tom leaves a wife and several children.

The third quarterly meeting of the Toccoa and Belton work will be held at Belton on the fourth Sunday in this month.

THE DRAKE SLANDER.

Thorough investigation of the alleged Drake murder in Oglethorpe county as telegraphed last evening, reveals the fact that no such outrage has happened. It was a foul slander and Mr. Drake will investigate the matter and discover the parties that started the hoax. The Drakes are poor people and are incapable of such a crime.

Hodgson Bros. are adding a neat office in the rear of their store.

Mr. Andrew Cobb yesterday received a letter from the counsel of the waterworks of Charlotte, N. C., stating that his company would accept the charter and soon be in Athens to arrange preliminaries for beginning the work. Mr. Cobb does not think the injunction will amount to anything, as our city council clearly has the right to make any contract it sees fit.

The Darkey and Jew.

From the Sumter Republican.

An old darkey and a Jew got together a few days ago, and were talking of their races and religions. The old darkey said: "You'uns was de choosed chilliuns of God. He tuk you from de 'Gyptiums, and give you all de gol and silber dey had. He takened you frou de desert on clouds of fire, in de day and night, and toted you ober de red sea on dry sandalwood, and frowed de 'Gyptiums in de water and drown dem. By dat sine, your people conquered; but you'uns was wicked in der hearts, and took all de gol and silber and made a calf to worship; and he done turn yer all ober to satan, and took de niggers from slabery. He goin' to make us what he did the Jews. We'se gwine to hab de Jeuroosalem." The Jew here interposed: "Vhat de debble you do mit him. Wha do you go und got him? Himmel und dunder, God took no nigger in his holy city never no more. Und when he do so some more one time, den we go back to Egypt and stay there. Vhat you tinks to him, hey?"

Had Read the Bible.

From the Sumter Republican.

One of our lawyers, it is said, got hold of a piece of the Bible the other day, containing the story of Samson. He read it carefully, and then went around trying to find out the author's name, saying it was a brilliant conception, a fine plot and admirably portrayed. A legal brother took the piece of book, looked it over, and then looked his friend in the face, asked, "did you ever read the Bible?" "Oh, yes, many times," was the reply. "Well, you didn't" said the friend, "for that is a part of it." The other light went out.

'Twould be Sad.

From the Louisville News.

Mr. A. C. Keith has gone to Swainsboro with William Wynne to hear the Inman trial. It would be sad if Angus should get tangled up with some of those wiregrass girls and leave us.

H. Tamm, Savannah, Ga., says: "I have been greatly benefitted by Brown's Iron Bitters in kidney disease."

It only costs four cents a pound to send butter from Nebraska to New York.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deoderized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the pecular properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

"Hold me tight!" said the fond inebriate to his solid friend, the lamp post.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

There is a horse in Williamsport so balky that he won't draw his own breath.

"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

The child was in pain, and knew no better than to cry until morning, or until somebody brought him something to relieve his suffering. Everybody who has the care of a small child should remember that the little fellow's pains and gripes are ever more severe to him than corresponding pains would be to a big man. Acting on this, it is wise always to have PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER on hand.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. $2. By mail. Depot 429 Canal street, New York.

There are 6,791 miles of railway in Pennsylvania assessed at $28,332,739.70.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Indigestion from Overwork.

DR. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says: "I find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in indgestion, particularly in overworked men."

One swallow dosen't make a summer, but a toad often makes a spring.

The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10c a package for any color.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALK WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The Surrender of Etheredge, Charged With the Murder of Dr. Tucker in Dodge County—A Convict Escapes and is Recaptured Dead—A Fatal Carving Match—A Lunatic's Death.

The West Point Enterprise says that West Point is considerably the largest city in Troup county, and larger than any city on the A. and W. P. railroad. LaGrange city by its figures has a little over 2,200. West Point city not quite 2,000. This does not include Bluffton's 700, which by right should be counted, giving us 2,700. Bluffton is simply that part of our city in the state of Alabama. Many claim West Point's population is 3,000 including Bluffton. According to the census West Point is ahead.

Rev. W. B. Bonnell contemplates resigning the presidency of the Georgia Methodist female college at Covington. The enterprise says he has made a faithful officer and his brief stay has made him many warm friends.

John Chapman's dog caught and killed a musk rat the other day in Covington.

Blackberry pies are plentiful in West Point.

Norman Reed was bitten on the finger by a water moccasin while seining in Flat Shoal creek Wednesday. The West Point Enterprise says his brother Todd sucked the poison from the wound, and Dr. Griggs abstracted what might have been left.

Calhoun has six girls and two boys at college.

Calhoun Times: W. D. Davis sent us for inspection a guinea with four legs and four wings. It was dead.

Rome Courier: Judge Branham and Mr. Ross have made up the trial docket of jury cases for the next term of Floyd court, and it is now in the printer's hands. There are 174 cases in all. Of this number 49 cases will be for trial at the next term for the first time. There were over 300 cases on the docket when Judge Branham went on the bench. A number of those now on the docket are small cases. The judge expects to call every jury case on the docket at the next term. The Shorter will case blocked the general business at the last term.

The Carroll County Times grows facetious over the boom in truck products. The Times is entitled to its fun, while the truckers can gather in their shekels with perfect composure. The following specimen paragraphs are from the facile pen of the Carroll county poet:

Professor John Neely, of Americus, is writing a history of the fifth Georgia regiment, of which he was a member. Such a narrative from a member of every regiment Georgia sent to the front would be a great help to the future historian.

McDuffie Journal: About one year ago Mr. R. H. Chappelear bought a cow for $30. She has been giving milk ever since, and, upon making a calculation, he has found that the butter from this cow during the last twelve months amounts to $100, at thirty cents a pound. He has refused $90 cash for the cow and calf in the last few days. She was raised by Mr. N. L. Evans, of McDuffie county.

Americus Recorder: The report from southwest Georgia is not a very satisfactory one in regard to the wool crop, for the unseasonable weather during a portion of the last five months interfered with the shearing. Wool sold a short time since in Albany at twenty-five cents a pound, but it soon declined to twenty-two cents. On the first of July the reduction of three cents per pound on foreign wool will go into effect, and that may have a tendency to cripple to some extent the production of wool here.

Spring Place Times: Wheat is being harvested with only a moderate yield. Cohuttah on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, wants a hotel.

A. J. Hembray has been made deputy sheriff of Murray.

Gilmer county has become conveniently bridged and claims to be in a better financial condition than any of her sister counties,

Mr. G. C. Carpenter has received the appoinment as postmaster at Hampton.

The citizens of Telfair county are determined to stop if possible the sale of whisky throughout the entire county, and will apply to the legislature in July for a bill to prohibit its sale in McRae, McVille, Lumber City and other incorporated towns.

Mr. W. C. Worrill, of Cuthbert, and Major Reuben Jones, of Baker county, were elected trustees of Andrew college during the week.

Summerville Gazette: In the family of Judge J. B. Knowles, of this district, there are five generations living: his mother being at one end of the line, and his great grandchildren at the other. In a negro family which once belonged to the family of Judge Hawkins's wife, there are six generations living; the children of Jane Atkinson of this place, being at one end, and Jane's great great grandmother. Aggie Hinton, living in Floyd county, at the other end of the line. Judge Hawkins's family think Aggie must be between 100 and 110 years old.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says that Jerry McGriff, a freedman, sent us the second cotton bloom we have seen this season. He says he has eighteen acres that is very fine. We haven't seen the crops of Mr. John M. Carroll, of this county, but he has seventy acres in cotton which, his neighbors tell us, is as good as any in Pulaski. Blooms were found in it last week.

Irwin county has decided to build a new courthouse, to be completed and ready for use by the 15th of September next.

The Summerville Gazette says it is rumored that James, Temple, Frierson and other Atlanta men have formed a company, with a paid capital of $140,000, to buy all the land between Oxford and Anniston, Ala., a distance of two and a half miles. By means of cotton factories and iron furnaces they expect to attract a population of 25,000.

Henry County Weekly: The proposed reunion of the survivors of company F, 53d Georgia regiment, has been freely discussed, and there appears to be a unanimous desire on the part of the members of that gallant company for the success of the meeting. It is hoped that the gentlemen indicated in our published notice last week will meet promptly to-morrow and arrange a pragramme for the suggested exercises, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in notifying members who live at a distance. Next week we shall publish a list of the survivors, which has been kindly furnished by Mr. W. P. Norman, and as soon thereafter as practicable will give a fuller list, including the names of all deceased members.

The Eastman Times furnishes crime news as follows:

Some of the colored population in the upper portion of this county, had a large size row on Monday night last, which resulted in one negro being cut to death by another. It seems that a negro by the name of Wynn, had a difficulty with another negro whose name we did not learn, and had knocked him down with an ax helve. After accomplishing this feat he turned upon John Phillips, also colored, and attempted to strike him also. He was warned to desist, but he did not heed the warning, and kept on striking at Phillips, who was trying to keep out of his way. Finally the two men came together, and Phillips began to carve his adversary with a knife, and inflicted some terrible gashes about the arms and legs of Wynn before they could be separated. Dr. Monroe Buchan was immediately summoned to attend the wounded man, but was too late—Wynn having died from loss of blood before the doctor arrived.

On Saturday last one of the convicts at the sawmill of A. B. Steele & Co., near Dubois, in this county, while engaged in doing some work around the slab pit, some distance from the mill, made good his escape. It seems that there was a pile of lumber between the convict and the guard, the head of the convict only being visible. Some time during the day he drove a stick in the ground, and placing his hat thereon, cut off his shackles with an axe, and, like the Arab, "folded his tent and silently stole away." The guard seeing the hat in its accustomed place, thought, of course, the convict was under it, and it was not until the fellow had been gone some time that his cunning trick was discovered. A pursuit was immediately instituted, and about 10 o'clock Saturday night Mr. Newton Leverett, one of the party in pursuit, discovered the object of his search going up the railroad, and at once commanded him to halt. Instead of halting, the negro made for the woods, when Mr. Leverett fired at him three times. The unfortunate negro fell, and upon investigation it was found that each shot had taken effect, inflicting wounds that were necessarily fatal. The poor fellow was carried back to the camps, where he died on Sunday evening. Coroner Nixon was notified, and immediately summoned a jury, who, after an investigation, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

Mr. Peyton T. Ethridge, charged with the murder of Dr. J. W. Tucker, of this county, surrendered to the sheriff yesterday, Wednesday, and gave bond in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of Dodge superior court. We learn from his counsel, Colonel L. A. Hall, that Mr. Ethridge would have surrendered at the last term of this court had the true bill been found by the grand jury in time for the trial to have come off at that term of the court. He will now resume his saw mill business near Chauncey.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1880.

My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.

Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.

After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

Biliousness and Bilious Patients,

Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms, Bilious Temperaments. THE REMEDY.

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: "Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as, a bilious patient; dependant on an excess of bile; as, bilious temperament; bilious symptoms."

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is understood in this article, signifies, according to the Dictionaries, "a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver." "Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite, and in despondency," recently remarked an author of a valuable treatise upon this subject.

The same writer further adds: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and, sooner or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of the too familiar train of ills needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, is an affliction of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities. Its deadly and implacable enemy is found in

KIDNEY-WORT.

It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus aided, will soon restore the patient to health.

Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity, and respected and trusted for their scientific attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a proprietary remedy. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains established that Kidney-Wort is a matchless remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of most of the common maladies of the human family.

DR. PHILLIP C. BALLOU,

lives in Monkton, Vt. Under date of April 20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said, among other things; "Nearly a year ago I wrote you about the success I had had in the use of Kidney-Wort in my practice. The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It cured Mr. Ethan Lawrence, of this town, of a terrible case of bloated kidney disorder. I have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forms, yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have known it to give almost immediate relief. In female disorders it is equally successful. Take it all in all it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does not stand alone in his experience with this remedy. R. K. Clark, M. D., of South Hero, Vt., says: "Kidney-Wort does all that is claimed for it." Whilst Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia, says, in a nut-shell: "Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my own and other physicians' prescriptions only palliated her troubles."

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM & SONS,

45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS HOTEL!

Meriwether County, Georgia

IS NOW OPEN—WITH ACCOMODATIONS FOR four hundred guests. All the amusements that are usual at any of the first-class summer resorts has been provided. We have the finest system of baths that can be found, for which no extra charge is made. The hotel and grounds are lighted with gas. Steam laundry. Splendid teams at the livery stable. It is our purpose to please all that come to see us. The C. R. R. has given us a rate of 4c per mile for the round trip. Tickets now on sale, leaving Atlanta at 5 o'clock a. m., on the fast train. You arrive in Macon to breakfast and at Talbotton for dinner, reaching the Springs in good time to take a bath and a drink of good water before supper. All inquiries promptly answered. Address THOMPSON, ALLEN & HERVEY, Proprietors.

BORN'S HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS AGAIN TAKEN charge of the hotel and will keep the house up to its former standard.

Ample arrangements will be made to take care of transient custom or regular boarders at reasonable rates.

The house will be first-class in all its apartments and furnishes a most pleasant, quiet resort for the summer, to those seeking health and comfort.

The location is equally convenient to those who desire to go off on the train and who have business in the town.

Special arrangements will be made to accommodate citizens of the county who want a single meal or to remain a longer time.

An old Virginia welcome to all.

WILLIAM J. BORN, Lawrenceville, Ga.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS,

(ALKALINE LITHIA WATERS,)

HAMPSHIRE CO., WEST VIRGINIA.

Opens June 1st. No Fogs. Easy of access from all points of the compass. Having the largest swimming pool of Carbonated Mineral Water in the world. Also Iron Springs second to none. Half to three-quarters of an hour's ride (carriage or horseback); a splendid White Sulphur. Grand mountain scenery. Summer climate unsurpassed. A charming summer home. For medical and other testimony send for pamphlet. Fine band, good fishing and boating. Say where you saw this advertisement. W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

SEASON 1883--OPEN JUNE 15TH.

OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

B. & H. H. PHINIZY, Managers.

TERMS—$2 50 PER DAY; $12.00 PER WEEK; $40.00 per month. Daily mails and telegraph office at Springs. Carriages at White Sulphur depot to meet morning and afternoon trains. Band of music.

32 WEST 15TH STREET.

—NEAR—

5TH AVENUE AND UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class accommodations with superior French table by day or week at moderate rates. House central and accessible to all points of city by car, stage and elevated railroad.

MRS. M. SANZ.

References: E. A. Horne, 69 Peachtree street, Atlanta; Mrs. H. H. Wythe, Walnut street, Macon.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Open all the year and accommodates 1,000 guests. Excellent Boating and Fishing, and the Bathing the finest on the Atlantic Coast. Terms less for the accommodations given than any resort in the country.

Under One Management.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT.

Greenbrier Co., W. Va.,

Opens June 15th. The most celebrated resort in the South. Climate cool and delightful: waters wonderful in their therapeutic effects. Terms $3.50 per day, $21 per week and $75 per month. Circulars describing hygienic advantages of either place furnished on application.

H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r & Lessee.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS

ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.

Two distinct Hotels and separate Dining Rooms. Cottages attached to each Hotel. Gas and Electric Bells, Naval academy band; charges graded; capacity 1,000 guests. EUGENE G. PEYTON, General Manager.

THE WYLY HOUSE.

JUST FINISHED AT RABUN GAP JUNCTION, 78 miles above Atlanta, 2 miles from Mt. Airy, 15 miles from Toccoa, 20 miles of Tallulah Falls, has a climate water unsurpassed this side the Highlands of North Carolina or the table lands of California. It has double daily mails and telegraph office, home raised vegetables, chickens, milk and butter fresh from its own dairy, and spares no pains to please each and all its patrons.

su we su O. C. WYLY, SR., Proprietor.

HOT AND WARM SPRINGS HOTEL,

Madison County, North Carolina.

Largest Hotel and most

DELIGHTFUL RESORT

in the South. Electric Bells in every room. Excursion tickets on sale at all principal points. For information address

THE WARM SPRINGS CO.,

H. A. GUDGER, Manager,

Warm Springs, P. O., N. C.

Dr. I. E. NAGLE, of New Orleans, Resident Physician.

INDIAN SPRING.

DR. J. H. BRYANS IS PREPARED TO ACcommodate 50 or 60 persons with first-class board. Rooms large and well ventilated: table well supplied; good freestone water; delightful oak grove in full view of the famous Mineral Spring. Any one on the verandah can see persons dipping water from the spring. Rates board $7.00 per week. Hack or phaeton at the depot. Fare to the spring 50 cents.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 8th, 1883.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THE Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, of Petersburg, Va., has withdrew from business in the state of Georgia. Said

PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY

has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 15th of August, 1883, will make application to Hon. D. N. Speer, treasurer of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the United States now on deposit. ALEXANDER DONNAN, Vice-President.

E. W. BUTCHER, Secretary.

Southern Sanitarium.

THIS INSTITUTION, FORMELY KNOWN AS the ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE "WATER CURE," is universally acknowledged to be the most complete and thoroughly rational and scientific establishment for the treatment of the sick in the southern states. The following are a few of the many remedial agencies employed in addition the usual approved remedies: The celebr MOLIERE-THERMO ELECRTIC BATH, IMPROVED TURKISH, FULL ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, MAN, ELECTRO-VAPOR, and some twenty different kinds of

WATER BATHS.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT by machinery, and manual operation by trained manipulators, Massage treatment, etc., etc.

Special attention given to the treatment of DISEASES peculiar to INVALID LADIES; also DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS. Chronic diseases of both sexes have been readily and permanently cured at this institution. Address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M.D

134 McDonough street, Atlanta

OUR COLLEGES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Condition, Progress, and Wants of Franklin College—The Attendance—The Branch Colleges Throughout the State—The Report on the Colored University in Full.

ATHENS, June 13, 1883.—To His Excellency, Henry D. McDaniel, Governor of Georgia, Sir: The Board of visitors to the University of Georgia in obedience to their commission and in accordance with the statute, met at 10 a. m., on Friday the first day of June. Present: Mark Johnston, Thomas G. Pond, J. G. Ryals, S. A. Reed, Wm. B. Bennett and H. H. Jones. Absent: J. H. Dunham, C. P. Crawford, T. P. Cleveland and W. J. Northern.

A quorum answering to their names, on motion, Thomas G. Pond was chosen president and S. A. Reid, secretary pro tempore. In the afternoon C. P. Crawford arrived, and the temporary organization of the board was unanimously made permanent. Subsequently Messrs. J. H. Dunham and T. P. Cleveland appeared and took their seats, leaving W. J. Northern the only member absent.

The board at once proceeded to the discharge of its duties, and as fast as the papers of the senior class were presented by the faculty, made faithful and diligent examinations of each.

Having concluded their labors and investigations, they respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

EXAMINATIONS.

As a whole the several papers of the young gentlemen were quite satisfactory and fully up to the standard of past years. The class is one of average ability, and gives evidence of commendable industry and progress. The faithful ear-marks of the professors are everywhere visible in the careful and thorough training of the students. Not a few of the examinations were of a very high grade, and the majority of them above ordinary. Those of the board who have been here on former similar occasions take pleasure in noting a continuous and very decided improvement in the spelling and composition of the young men. Defects, however, are still to be found which show the lack of preparatory academic instruction and the importance of elevating the standard of admission into the collegiate classes. In this connection, however, it should be stated that the faculty has instituted regular periodical examinations of all the classes in spelling and orthography and after the present year no student will be permitted to graduate without a certificate of proficiency in these elementary branches.

The curiculum of study continues about the same, and the share of the fund for the annual increase of the library, which is placed at the disposal of each professor, enables him to keep pace with all the modern improvements upon the text books in use.

The examinations were materially expedited and made more intelligible by the new plan of incorporating both question and answer in the notes of the student.

DEPORTMENT.

The behavior of the young men for the past year has in the main been correct and orderly, and but few disturbances have broken the usual tranquillity. Chancellor Mell still retains his firm hold upon the respect and affections of the students, and the discipline of the institution is excellent. The animosities growing out of the unfortunate rencontre which resulted so tragically some eighteen months ago, appear to have subsided. Good feeling obtains between the university men and town people. A well attended and flourishing weekly prayer meeting affords pleasing evidence of a wholesome religious influence among the young men.

An inspection of the apartments and

APPARATUS

of the schools of "engineering" and "applied chemistry," under the guidance of Professors White, Charbonnier and Barrow, showed that the extensive and well appointed apparatus of the university is kept in perfect order and condition. The large sums devoted to the procurement and purchase of these necessary adjuncts to instruction in the natural sciences, have been judiciously and economically expended, and their number and effectiveness materially supplemented by additions and improvements made at home under the direction of Prof. Charbonnier.

THE GENERAL MUSEUM

also is now properly and elegantly arranged and classified, and furnishes an attractive and valuable addendum to the university.

The grading and laying off of the college grounds have greatly enhanced their beauty, and the improvement will be still more apparent as the numerous trees and shrubs that have been planted increase in stature.

We find the

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

on the campus in tolerable condition, save a portion of the ceiling in the chapel, which has fallen, and the building known as the "New College," which needs thorough overhauling and repair both outside and within.

COST OF LIVING.

Board in the two university buildings remains as hitherto, at $13.50 per month, and there has been no increase of prices in the private families of the city. The number of students who occupy the college dormitories is much larger than usual, and they seem well satisfied with their fare and accommodations.

LIBRARY.

Five hundred dollars have been appropriated for the purchase of new books during the present year, and the sum total of volumes is about 16,000, embracing many rare and precious contributions to all the departments of science and general literature. The library is properly classified and kept in the neatest order, and is indeed a priceless acquisition to the university.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

For the current year the chancellor reports 1,149 students in attendance upon the university and its various branches. These are distributed as follows:

At Athens in Franklin college	128		
At Athens State college Agr. and M. A.	51		
At Athens Law department	17		
At Athens Post graduates	2—		198
NORTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DAHLONEGA			
Seniors (all males)	11		
Juniors, boys	5		
Juniors, girls	2—	7	
Sophomores, boys	11		
Sophomores, girls	5—	16	
Freshmen, boys	14		
Freshmen, girls	7—	21	
Prepartory class, boys	43		
Preparatory class, girls	22—	65	
Primary class, boys	30		
Primary class, girls	25—	55—	175
SOUTH GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (ALL MALES) THOMASVILLE.			
Sophomore class	8		
Freshmen class	12		
Preparatory and primary class	172—		192
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, (ALL MALES), CUTHBERT.			
Sophomores	10		
Freshmen	10		
Preparatory and primary	101—		121
MIDDLE GEORGIA MITITARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MILLEDGEVILLE.			
Sophomores, boys	4		
Sophomores, girls	13—	17	
Freshmen, boys	17		
Freshmen, girls	9—	26	
Preparatory class, boys	101		
Preparatory class, girls	97—	198	
Primary class, boys	75		
Primary class, girls	70—	145—	386
Medical department, Augusta			77
Grand Total			1,149

UNIVERSITY ASSETS.

Through the courtesy of Lamar Cobb, the worthy and efficient successor in the office of treasurer to the late lamented Dr. Mitchell, we were permitted access to his books, and append the following excerpts as an approximate exhibit of the endowment of the institution:

The Terrell fund placed in 7 per cent state bonds foots up		$20,000 00
Debt due by the state bearing 8 per cent interest		100,000 00
Amount cash balances recently funded in 5-year state 7 per cent bonds		8,000 00
Land scrip 8 per cent state bonds	$96,000 00	
Land scrip 7 per cent state bonds	56,000 00	
Amount of land scrip fund in the hands of the governor and bearing 7 per cent interest	$90,202,17	$242,202 17
One 50 year 7 per cent state bond donated by Joseph E. Brown, due April 1, 1933		$50,000 00
Grand total		$120,202 17

In the above is not included the value of 60 acres of land and the Rock college, constituting the experimental farm, the university buildings, professors' dwellings and spacious college campus. These items would swell very considerably the aggregate of general assets.

INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

For the current year the income of the institution will be about as follows:

Interest one year on $16,000 Terrell endowment	$ 11,20 00
Interest three months on $4,000	70 00
Interest on state debt $1000,000 one year	8 000 00
Interest on $8,000 recently funded, about	600 00
Interest on land scrip $242,203.16 one year	17,914 14
Rents for current year	250 00
Library assessments and matriculation fees	2,550 00
Total net income	31,204.14

This does not include the small cash balance on hand yet to be expended.

The apparent deficit of several thousand dollars as compared with the resources of the past year, is due to the funding of $8,000 of accumulated cash on hand.

The large subsidies paid to the branch colleges necessary repairs of buildings, and other incidental expenses will absorb every dollar of the available means of the university, and even necessitate the closest economy and prudence in the disbursement of its funds.

CHARLES MCDONALD BROWN FUND.

Applications for the benefit of the above fund have already been filed to the number of eighty-five. It is estimated that the annual income, viz: $3,500, will maintain 25 students when available. In a few years this number will begin steadily to increase as the loans and accumulated interest thereon, are returned into the treasury.

DONATION OF C. F. MCCAY.

The university has also been made the recipient of another valuable present, through the liberality of a former distinguished professor, C. F. McCay, Esq. The amount bestowed is $20,000 in Georgia railroad 6 per cent bonds. The conditions of the gift are very peculiar, and not a dollar can be made available for about one hundred years. The coupons for twenty years having been detached, the bonds will not draw interest until 1895. From that date the same when collected, must be re-invested or compounded annually, and added to the principal, until the decease of the last survivor of nineteen of the grand-children of the donor, and two grand-children of his friend, Hon. J. J. Gresham, and for the space of 21 years thereafter.

Ere that period elapses, the principal and interest will have swollen to a very large figure, amounting probably to several hundred thousands of dollars.

PARLIAMENTARY SCHOOL.

The board take pleasure in stating that a larger proportion than ever of the students attend the lectures of Chancellor Mell on parliamentary law. These are open to all the classes of the university, and are especially valuable to those who belong to the law department. The usual parliamentary wrangle gave evidence of careful training and satisfactory proficiency. The

LAW SCHOOL,

Since the death of the venerable Dr. Mitchell has passed into the hands of the Hon. Pope Barrow, A. M., and George D. Thomas, B. S., the recently elected professors. A close examination of the papers of the graduating class revealed the fact that the young men are carefully and systematically instructed, and the school is more than usually prosperous. The mock trial of a bigamy case came off before the board, and was conducted with every technical feature and formality of the courts. In all the details, the inchoate barristers acquitted themselves handsomely, and showed that they were well equipped for the duties of the profession.

The military organization of the university, though still preserved, is lacking efficiency, because the commandant, Colonel Charbonnier, cannot spare time from his other onerous duties to drill the battalion as often as is needful. The board would earnestly recommend that the services of a competent drill officer be secured, who shall be specially charged with this duty, and made responsible in the premises.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Accompanied by Chancellor Mell, Professor White and several gentlemen, the board visited Rock college and the adjacent grounds, so lately the scene and labors and last hours of

GENERAL WILLIAM M. BROWN.

The imprint of the dead professor was everywhere to be seen. He had pitched most of the crops and planned the various experiments to be made the present year. Professor White, temporarily his successor, was faithfully carrying them all out, but the central figure of the scene was missing. It surely cannot be amiss in passing to bear official record of the worth, fidelity and eminent ability of the deceased. His loss to the university will be difficult to repair.

The experiments are chiefly intended to test the relative efficiency and effect of the various substances essential to the growth of the cotton plant. These are potash, lime, magnesia, phosphates and sulphates, to which may be added salts of ammonia, nitrates, animal and vegetable matter. A number of large flower pots were filled with pure sand as a basis, and a single kernel of cotton seed planted in each, with proper arrangements for watering.

In the first row of pots each of the above substances was employed in equal quantities alone.

In the second row a full supply of all the fertilizing substances was deposited, save one in each case. The object is to determine the exact junction of each of the substances named in the growth of cotton.

Alternate sections of corn were also manured with various standard fertilizers and intermediate rows of natural soil unassisted left to show the relative effect of each.

These experiments throw a flood of light upon the whole subject to the farmer and are of great agricultural value.

The grounds were in the nicest condition and the crops flourishing and well worked.

It would be profitable to enlarge the farm, which is self sustaining, and institute a much greater number and variety of experiments in the interest of agriculture and horticulture.

The chair of the lamented Brown still remains vacant.

THE STATE CHEMIST'S WORK.

It is germane to the above subject to mention in this connection that Professor H. C. White, who is addition to his other duties, is also state chemist, assisted by two young men of his own teaching, has analyzed for 1882 3 no less than 448 distinct samples of commercial fertilizers which have been thrown upon the market, besides twenty-one analyses made of mineral, waters and soils. The revenue to the state after paying all expenses amounted to the handsome sum of $50,000.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

The board of visitors are glad to note that the recommendations of their predecessors have taken shape in the bill now pending in the house of representatives of the general assembly of Georgia. Indeed an able committee from that body are now engaged at the north in examining the several mechanical schools in operation there, with the view of obtaining the best information in the premises. Should the legislature in its wisdom see fit to vote the necessary appropriation to establish this useful foundation at Athens as one of the departments of the University, it would receive the unqualified endorsement of the people. Trained artisans and mechanical experts are the great want of the South, and Georgia should no longer be driven to the necessity of seeking in foreign parts for the skilled labor, indispensable to the development of her material interests. Much of the apparatus and appurtenances needed for the enterprise are already on hand in the halls of the University, and the students in the school of technology could also enjoy the superior advantages afforded by the parent foundation.

THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The board of visitors two years ago took strong ground for the establishment of a normal school for the proper education and training of the multitude of teachers required to make effective the present system of public schools, which is not only sanctioned but made absolutely imperative by the organic law of the commonwealth. Since then the matter has been freely and favorably discussed, until at length it has taken shape in the form of a bill drawn up by State School Commissioner G. J. Orr, and now pending before the present legislature.

This bill proposes the establishment of a state normal school in Milledgeville, and provides for the connection therewith of a public grammar school and public high school for both sexes of the white population. The whole to be under the supervision and control of a

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

composed of one from each congressional district, which shall be appointed by the governor, to hold office for six years. Three of the first appointers shall serve for two years, three for four years, and four for six years, their relative terms being decided by lot.

In no case shall any congressional district be entitled to more than one trustee.

The bill also repeals the act to establish the present "Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college," and loans "the state house and square, the executive mansion and premises, and the penitentiary square and appurtenances to the trustees to be used for the said normal school. It is asked that $6,000 the public school fund be allotted annually for the support of this new foundation. No demand is made upon the treasury of the state. It is difficult to conceive of any project which would exert a more salutary influence upon the entire educational interests of Georgia. The public school system has virtually superseded a large number of the private institutions of learning in the country, which were once the prolific feeders of the colleges.

The university with superb appointments provided for a thousand students, numbers less than two hundred upon its catalogue. The common schools with 500,000 pupils languish for want of competent teachers. There is a fearful void between the two. Lately the university essayed to span this chasm. But the branch college experiment has fallen far short of what was expected of it. With a pitiful revenue of sixty cents per scholar, and for the most part incompetent teachers, the common schools can never rise up to a junction with the superior system. Patronage of the "higher system" must come through the thorough equipment of the "lower." To perpetuate the adult, we must breed and foster the infant. It is the aim and purpose of the normal school to do this, by making the education and training of intelligent teachers a specialty. Then indeed it may reasonably be hoped that, furnished with competent instructors, our public schools will in time become the affluent nurseries of the state university.

We commend these views to the wisdom and patriotism of the people's representatives in the general assembly, soon to be convened at the capital.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The various suggestions contained in the foregoing report are offered in no spirit of dictation, but are purely of an advisory character, and designed to open the way and supplement the work of the legitimate authorities who are charged with the conduct and management of the University.

The result of careful research and investigation, as hitherto, they will doubtless be received for what they are worth; and the board will only be too happy if it shall contribute aught that will conduce to the glory and prosperity of the noble institution, which for nearly a century through her sons has proudly illustrated Georgia on the battlefield, in the pulpit, on the judicial bench, in the halls of legislation, and in every other arena of life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS G. POND, Chairman.
J. H. DUNHAM,
C. P. CRAWFORD,
W. B. BENNETT,
MARK JOHNSTON,
T. P. CLEVELAND,
J. G. RYALS,
H. H. JONES.

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

ATLANTA, June 15.—To the Board of Visitors, etc.: The undersigned special committee appointed by you to attend the examinations of the Atlanta university, colored, beg leave to report:

We have discharged the duty assigned us, and are much pleased with the results of our investigation.

The corps of teachers in the several departments seem to be thoroughly competent and efficient, and their methods of instruction systematic, accurate and thorough. Mr. Ware, the affable and courteous gentleman at the head of the institution, seems every way qualified for the high and responsible position which he holds, a position of great delicacy, requiring tact, address and common sense for the proper discharge of its duties.

The discipline appears kind but firm, and we feel that we cannot too highly commend the perfect order, neatness and system which pervade the entire institution.

We confess to some degree of surprise and gratification at the proficiency exhibited by many of the pupils in every department of study in which they were examined before us. This was particularly true in relation to those studies which pertain to the higher culture. The readiness, ease and accuracy with which they read the most difficult Latin and Greek authors, and solved abstruse problems in the higher mathematics, should remove, perhaps, the skepticism of those who doubt their ability to receive a high degree of intellectual culture. It was clear to us that the pupils before us had acquired a very accurate knowledge of the various branches of learning which they had pursued. The original speeches and essays of the graduating class exhibited a maturity of thought, and an elegance and ease of expression which would have been creditable in any institution.

A very interesting feature of the institution is the department of domestic instruction, in which the females are taught to cook and trained in the various arts of domestic economy.

There is also an industrial department, in which the males are instructed in the arts of agriculture and horticulture, and stimulated to effort by the offer of premiums to the most successful.

It is also contemplated by the instructors to establish and to put into practical operation, at an early day, a department in which shall be taught the mechanic arts to such as may desire it. Many of the tools to be used in this department have already been contributed. It seems to be the policy of the institution, to encourage the pupils to seek instruction in these various industrial departments, and to impress upon them the idea that honest toil is highly commendable, and that manual labor is not derogatory to the character of an educated man or women.

There is also a department of normal instruction, in which those desiring to become teachers, are trained in the best and most approved methods of teaching. A majority of the females, and quite a number of the males of the present senior class have received instruction in this school. Most of them will, perhaps, engage in teaching bublic schools of the colored people, and will greatly improve the character of the instruction now given in those schools.

A course of scientific instruction seems not yet to have been embraced in their curriculum of study, as they have no chemical or philosophical apparatus. Their library, though not large, is well selected and appears to be sufficient for their present wants.

The buildings are ample and well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. The main building is a model of architecture in its various and well ordered arrangements, in its thorough adaptation to all the wants of the institution, and, what specially recommends it, in the economy of its construction.

The committee indulge the hope that the institution is accomplishing good, and commend it to favorable regard. We think the usual appropriation by the state should be made. Respectfully submitted.

MARK JOHNSTON,
THOS. P. CLEVELAND,
J. G. RYALS,
Committee.

The above report was submitted to the board of visitors at their session in Atlanta, and approved by them. THOMAS G. POND, Chairman.
June 15, 1883.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

To the Hon. H. D. McDaniel, governor of Georgia: As one of the visitors appointed for the year 1883, under section of the code 1201, which is as follows: "The governor shall annually appoint ten citizens of this state as a special board of visitors to attend the university examinations preceding the annua commencements, and said committee by three of their number chosen by them, shall report to the governor, with the least possible delay, the character of said examination. Such visitors shall receive for their services five dollars per diem, estimating from the date of leaving their respective homes." I respectfully submit the following minority report:

1. That the board met and organized in the library room, at Athens, on Friday, June the first, and adjourned at Atlanta June the sixteenth. The members were all present during the session except one.

2. That the papers of the senior class, which were confined to ethics, metaphysics, mathematics, ancient languages, chemistry and geology, physics and astronomy, modern languages, belles-lettres and law, were examined.

3rd. That the questions given the class in these written examinations, are such as when answered, will show the student's knowledge of the department studied

4th. That the answers show that nearly all the students have been attentive to, and faithful in, the discharge of their duties.

5th. That the orthography of many needs attention. It is not what it ought to be.

6th. That from discussions heard in moot court and public debates, it can be justly said that improvement has been made in belles-letters department.

7th. That elocution in the institution is not what it ought to be, and does not compare favorably with some of the high schools in the state.

8th. That the military feature, as it now stands, is almost a nullity.

9th. That I concur in the report concerning the Atlanta university.

Respectfully, S. A. REID.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1883.

OTTUMWA, IA.—Dr. J. N. Armstrong says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family and recommend its use to others"

CAUGHT A BAD COLD

The SUMMER COLDS and Coughs are quite as dangerous as those of midwinter.

But they yield to the same treatment and ought to be taken in time.

For all diseases of THROAT, NOSTRILS, HEAD or BREATHING APPARATUS

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

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MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS. PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-list. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 421 Main Street. LOUISVILLE, KY.

State of Georgia, Fulton County—To the Superior Court of said county:

THE PETITION OF JESSE W. RANKIN, PRYor L. Mynatt, Frank E. Block, John A. Barry and John C. Kirkpatrick respectfully shows that the Central Presbyterian church has been established in said county for many years past, worshipping under the Presbyterian form of worship, and does now continue so to worship and conduct services, and is known by the name of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta. Said church is composed of a large number of members, amounting to perhaps more than four hundred of male and female, and they desire to be incorporated with authority to enforce good order, receive donations, make purchases and affect alienations of reality or personality by deed or mortgage, not for purposes of trade and profit, but for promoting the general design of the Christian religion and to look after the general interests of the church in the use of the methods generally applied in the Presbyterian denomination. Petitioners pray that they and their associates and successors composing what is called the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, may be incorporated by an order of this honorable court for the term of twenty years with the right of succession as provided by law and with the powers above mentioned. Petitioners, pray for such an order as this honorable court may deem proper according to law for the purpose of carrying this petition into effect.

E. V. CARTER,
Attorney for Petitioners

Filed in office this June 6th, 1883.
C. H. STRONG,
C. S. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, this June 7th 1883.
C. H. STRONG.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS. MAKE HENS LAY

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

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DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, June 1st, 1883. John H. Wyly has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Meridy Holland, deceased.
This is therefore to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, June 1st, 1883, Isaac Kerr has applied for letters of guardianship of the persons and property of William P., Charles M. and John M. Shannon, minors under the age of fourteen years.
This is therefore to notify all concerned to file their objection, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1, 1883.—Elizabeth Clayton, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mary Clayton, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
jun 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1, 1883.—Michael N. Blount has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John Blount, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
jun 2,9,16,23,30 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, June 1, 1883.—Kinchen Taylor, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of C. Bateman, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
jun 2,9,16,23,39 W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1. 1883.—William B. Smith, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Emily H. Smith, deceased
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
jun 2,9,16,19,23,30 W.L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, April 6th, 1883.—W. H. Venable, administrator on the estate of D. A. Holmes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission.
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, April 6th, 1883.—Mary D. Howell, administratrix de bonis non on the estate of L. D. McDonald, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said administration.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S office, May 4, 1883.—Francis E. Booth, administratrix on estate of George J. Booth, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust and prays for letters of dismission.
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said administration.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S office, May 4, 1883.—Joseph H. Murphy, executor of the will of William C. Parker, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission.
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

MOTHERS' FRIEND

Quick and Easy Child-Birth

Thousands of women over the land testify to the wonderful effects of this great remedy; it will not only shorten labor and lessen the intensity of pain and suffering beyond expression, but better than all, it thereby greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child. This great boon to suffering woman is *Holmes' Liniment, or Mother's Friend.* Prepared and sold by J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.50 bottle. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

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Orders left at 8 East Alabama or ... hall 8.

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In the city of Louisville, on
SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1883,

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sundays excepted.) Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

JUNE DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes, $500 each	10,000
9 Prizes, 300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " "	900
100 Prizes, 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10 each	10,000
1,960 Prizes.	$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

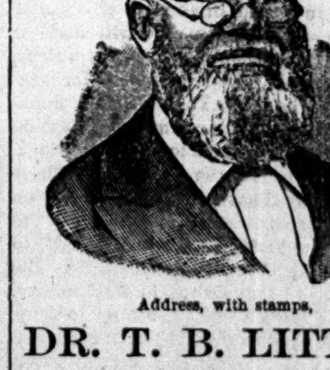
Remit money or Bank Draft in letter, or sent by Express. Don't send by Registered Letter or Post-office order. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

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Thousands of women over the land testify to the wonderful effects of this great remedy; it will not only shorten labor and lessen the intensity of pain and suffering beyond expression, but better than all, it thereby greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child. This great boon to suffering woman is *Holmes' Liniment, or Mother's Friend.* Prepared and sold by J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.50 bottle. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

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100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
,000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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REFERENCES.

Chatham National Bank, New York City; H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., New York City; J. W. Mcalpin, C. A. Drayton, Savannah Daily Times, Savannah, Ga.; W. M. Smith, Thomasville, Ga.; E. Bean Jacksonville, Florida; E. J. Harris, Ocala, Florida; J. C. Wisenbaker, Valdosta, Ga.; Hon. S. Pasco, Monticello, Florida; Sherwood & Harvard, Arredonda, Florida; W. H. Williamson, Micanopy Florida; J. H. Devereaux & Bro., Charleston, S. C.; D. P. Reid & Bro., Norfolk, Virginia; Wilkins & Berrien, Miller, Ga. Stencils can be had at the Times office.

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FOUNDED IN 1799

SITUATED NEAR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. Address Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.

REFERENCES.

Gov. Alex. H. Stephens; General Sherman, General Grant, Hon. J. J. Semmes, La.; Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Tenn.; Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, Tenn.; Col. E. W. Cole, Tenn.; Hon. Sam'l Randall, Pa.; W. T. Walters, Esq., Baltimore; Ex-Gov. Brown, Tenn.; Mr John Ryan, Atlanta. oct10—d

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL

RESUMES EXERCISES ON THE 2D OF JANuary, 1883, at 76 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Georgia. Greek, Latin, French and English languages taught in a practical way. Much attention given to Mathematics; Instruction in Elocution, Analytical Letter Writing, Composition and Rhetoric given by Prof. W. W. Lumpkin. For terms, address T. Æ. MEANS.

From Savannah Times, May 15th, 1883.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PEACHTREE STREET, OPPOSITE GOVERNOR'S Mansion. The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 6, 1882, with a corps of experienced teachers. The object of this institution is to afford the advantages of a thorough education embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention given to the study of Music, Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres and Art. Native French and German teachers are employed. The music department is under the able management of Prof. Alfredo Barili. For Circulars apply to
MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 16, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, generally lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

THE development of state supervision of railroads is in the state control. Prussia has reached the developed condition, and proposes to run the railroads within her borders as they should be—in the sole interest of the people.

THE pope has summoned the archbishop of the English speaking world to meet him for consultation in October next. The reason assigned is the consideration of matters of discipline, but it is more than likely that the relations toward the church of the Irish revolutionary societies will be brought under review.

TO-DAY Georgia will consign to mother earth the remains of one of the purest men who ever lived—one who knew how to maintain his rights and be at the same time conservative. When the story of reconstruction in Georgia is told, no name will shine out brighter from that dark period than that of Charles J. Jenkins.

THE colored brass band hired by Brady called early last night at the house of S. W. Dorsey, where that lucky star router spoke the piece written for him by Bob Ingersoll. When fame cannot be achieved in one way it can be in another, and perhaps it does not make much difference whether one is an ex-congressman or an escaped star router.

SENATOR SHERMAN has been explaining why he did not want the republican nomination for the governorship of Ohio. He was fearful of the loss of republican ascendancy in the senate, which might result if he withdrew his presence from it. He might have given a better reason if he had said that he did not want to give up the office in hand for the one in doubt.

WHY WAGES ARE LOW AND TRADE DULL.

There is dullness in the markets; and yet our trade affairs are in a healthy condition. The curse of speculation is not upon us to any great extent, nor is the evil of extended credit and its concomitant, overtrading. There are no signs of a panic, and the crops promise well. And yet prices are low and buyers shy. The New York Herald, in a recent number very clearly explains this prevailing depression in business. "We are suffering," it says, "from overabundance. What does that mean? There is not too much bread and meat certainly. But of iron and steel and the various articles into which iron and steel are made, of woolen and cotton goods, of the great bulk of the products of our manufactures, there seems to be an over supply. Partly this is due to the great ingenuity in the contrivance of labor-saving machinery, in which Americans excel, Is inventive skill, therefore, a curse? By no means, but it undoubtedly complicates the industrial problem; it undoubtedly makes more difficult and far more dangerous all interference with the free course of industry and commerce. A nation which makes little use of machinery will suffer much less from the restrictions of a protective tariff than one in which, when such a tariff has deranged industry by tempting labor and capital into unnatural channels, machinery comes in to greatly facilitate production, while the tariff at the same time, by raising the cost of raw material and by preventing the exchange of our own for the products of other nations, gluts the home market.

Our shoe manufacturers can make in six months all the shoes that this country requires in a year, but as Mr. David A. Wells showed the other day at Detroit on the authority of a shoe manufacturer, the tariff prevents them from selling their surplus to foreigners and thus robs both capital and labor. The same is true of many important industries. Hence glutted markets, factories carried out on a loss, ruinous competition to secure trade, and finally cutting down of wages. Because as manufactured products are made up of raw material and labor, and as the tariff makes it impossible to get cheaper raw material, cutting down wages is the only way by which the manufacturer can cheapen production.

Thus it is seen how and why a high tariff makes low wages. Every working man ought to be able to understand that if his employer is allowed under a "tariff for a revenue only" to buy his raw material cheaper, and enabled to sell his surplus products abroad, he can then, but them only, afford to pay living wages to his people."

MR. HENDRICKS AND THE PARTY.

The statement is made that although Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald were seated side by side at a recent banquet, they did not recognize each other. We judge from this that the assinine disposition which betrays itself among the democratic leaders every four years is already making its appearance. Why should Mr. Hendricks and Mr. McDonald fail to recognize each other? They are both prominent democrats, both men of large influence by reason of their ability, and both capable of doing a great deal toward restoring honest government. Why should they be tempted to betray the bitterness involved in their alleged attitude toward each other?

There is but one answer to this question. They are more interested in their own personal advancement than in the welfare of the people, and their exhibition of such spite is an evidence that they are very small men indeed. Such an exhibition is not at all creditable to Mr. Hendricks. At the Cincinnati convention, when there was an opportunity to nominate Mr. McDonald, Mr. Hendricks refused to give way, and so no doubt turned the scale of victory in favor of the republican ticket.

It is needless to inquire into the cause of the spite which Mr. Hendricks displays toward Mr. McDonald, but a public exhibition of it is in decidedly bad taste. It is strictly in keeping, too, with the cold, calculating selfishness which Mr. Hendricks loses no opportunity to manifest. He seems to labor under the delusion that he honors the democratic party by condescending to be a democrat, and his attitude since 1876 has been anything but patriotic.

It is true that an unfortunate train of circumstances gave Mr. Hendricks considerable power and influence shortly after the electoral commission had performed its dirty work; but it is equally true that he employed his power and influence selfishly. Not only this, he gave the republican party an opportunity to gain a victory at the polls in the face of the fact that it had consummated the outrageous fraud of giving the presidency to Mrs. Hayes's husband, a man who was not elected. Mr. Hendricks had it in his power to give the people an opportunity to condemn this fraud, but his selfishness stood in the way.

He demonstrated his utter lack of patriotism by refusing to serve on the old ticket with Mr. Tilden, and this one act of selfishness and folly destroyed the chances of the democratic party. But it demonstrated the true character of Mr. Hendricks. All politicians are selfish, but they cease to be politicians when they advertise that fact. Mr. Hendricks is barred. His selfishness has destroyed his usefulness. It is not likely that he will ever be the democratic candidate for president; but even if he should chance to receive the nomination (and democratic folly is equal to such a blunder) he would be overwhelmingly defeated. Selfishness is its own best cure.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR.

To-day THE CONSTITUTION enters upon its sixteenth year. The first number was issued on a June day in 1868 when the political affairs of the state were not as serene as they are at present. The first years of the paper were necessarily devoted to a reformation of the crooked politics instituted by the reconstruction measures; but ever since the government of Georgia was restored to our own people THE CONSTITUTION has given the material interests of the state first place. We have this morning no new promises to make. We hope to continue the good work. We hope to hold all the good will we have won, and to add to it by doing all we can to make the state richer and happier. The agriculture of the state is too diversified and intensified; new branches of manufactures are to be started, and old branches enlarged; lines of transportation are to be built; the children of the state are to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic; the dirt roads are to be rendered solid in all weathers, and a spirit of progress and enterprise is to be implanted in the breast of every man, woman and child capable of receiving it. Here is work enough for all the newspapers in the state without wasting any time or energy over purely partisan questions; and we beg permission to state that in this industrial period of the state THE CONSTITUTION will be found as true and tireless as it was in the political struggles of its early years.

JAY GOULD'S PURCHASE.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette doesn't hesitate to double lead one of its able five line paragraphs. Nor does it hesitate to tackle the charge that Jay Gould bribed Garfield to appoint Stanley Matthews as a supreme court judge. This particular form of the charge is not true. The Washington Republican, an organ of the administration, charges that Jay Gould made it a condition of contributing $100,000 to the republican campaign fund that Stanley Matthews should have a place on the supreme bench; and the same organ charges that the negotiations were carried on by the editor of the New York Tribune, There is no charge of bribery, and no charge that Garfield was bribed. Mr. Jay Gould, according to the Washington Republican—which is better authority on party matters than the Commercial-Gazette, simply bought a place on the supreme bench for $100,000.

If the charge is not true, it is a very mean lie, as Deacon Smith says; but how does Deacon Smith know it is not true? For our part we are persuaded that Editor Gorham, of the Washington Republican, is in a position to establish the truth of what he says. He is a friend and intimate of Dorsey, the republican campaign leader, and no part of the campaign was undertaken without his knowledge. Moreover, he would not dare to make the charge if it were not true, and he has been making it and reiterating it for a year past. Six months ago THE CONSTITUTION called attention to it, and it is very late in the day for the Commercial Gazette to twist the charge out of all shape and allude to it as a mean lie.

Let Deacon Smith prove himself equal to the emergency and investigate the matter carefully and thoroughly. He will discover that it Editor Gorham's charge was untrue, the organs would have fallen upon him without delay. The New York Tribune would have torn him limb from limb, so to speak, and scattered his remains to the four winds. But the Tribune and the other organs have been discreetly silent on the subject, and no republican except Deacon Smith, who is too beautifully and truly good to be taken into the confidence of the campaigners, has had the temerity to deny Editor Gorham's charge.

The good deacon will continue to deny, but outside of Cincinnati the most vociferous denials amount to nothing unless they are based on trustworthy evidence. The charge of Editor Gorham amounts to this, that at a critical period in the campaign the republican leaders found themselves desperately short of funds. Mr. Jay Gould was approached and the condition of affairs laid before him; whereupon he proceeded to negotiate. He intimated, through the editor of the New York Tribune, that he would contribue one hundred thousand dollars to the republican campaign fund, provided Stanley Matthews received the appointment of supreme court judge. The leaders put their heads together, the terms were agreed to and Garfield was prevailed upon to make the required pledge. The charge is explicit. What ground has Deacon Smith for believing it is not true?

IT is generally believed that Minister Lowell, in a gush of post-prandial good will, has invited Great Britain to ship her Irish paupers to this country. As the condition of these paupers is wholly due to the British policy in Ireland, perhaps it would be well for Mr. Frizzlewhiffet, of the state department, to compose a card.

IT is getting to be quite the custom for northern ladies to fall into trances. The colored ladies of the south have had this habit for many years, and they relate some very funny stories when it is all over. We are glad the northern ladies find something attractive in our beautiful clime. Let the good work go on.

THE current number of Harper's magazine has a beautiful portrait of Deacon Richard Smith, of Cincinnati. The good deacon has the general appearance of a reformed Kentuckian, and one who gazes upon the speaking likeness will wish him well.

THE fact that Mr. Tilden has recovered from the whooping cough is established by the testimony of Editor Watterson, who says that "his low voice is found again." We are now prepared to hear that Mr. Tilden has been practicing at a telephone.

IT has come to that pass that it is difficult to distinguish the republican martyrs from the republican thieves. The trouble is that when a republican is caught stealing and brought to trial, he immediately becomes a martyr.

NO DOUBT our patriotic administration was represented at the Dorsey reception by an elegant floral offering. If Mr. Arthur is really a candidate for the republican nomination, he will have great use for Dorsey.

SECRETARY BOBBY LINCOLN was very fortunate in his pa. This fact may give Secretary Bobby the republican nomination. Whereupon his war-cry will be: "Gents, please remember my dad."

THE spectacle of the best elements of Washington society applauding the acquittal of the Dorsey gang is a very suggestive one. It ought to cause honest people to open their eyes.

IT is to be hoped that the beautiful shirt frills sported by the Hon. Benjy Brewster will be utilized in the republican campaign. No more invigorating gonfalon could be invented.

THE Philadelphia papers have turned for a moment from the contemplation of Spurgeon's sermons to discuss General Crook's affair. This is genuine journalistic progress.

IN the acquittal of the Dorsey gang by a jury suffering from delirium tremens, the government has gained another victory. Hence the vociferous applause.

JOE HOWARD, the aged vulgarian who writes letters from New York about one-horse actresses, has claimed from the first that Dorsey was innocent.

BILLY CHANDLER talks of carrying a case to the supreme court. Does Billy know Mr. Jay Gould's address?

NOW that Dorsey is free, the republican campaign will open without delay.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Hewitt boom for the democratic nomination for president appears to be growing naturally.

THE contest between Messrs. Hoadley and Ward in Ohio for the democratic nomination for governor is close and exciting.

THE Texas legislature has appropriated $5,000 to purchase sets of the ten volumes of the Southern Historical Society papers. The society are now having the 160 sets bound.

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, just elected speaker of the New Hampshire house, was the legislative reporter of the Concord Monitor, and from reporting the house worked his way up in it.

GOVERNORS of one-horse British dependencies like to be "Your Excellencied," but in fact have no right to that style, which the colonial office never accords them. Only the viceroys of Ireland, India and Canada are entitled to it.

MR. PARNELL is reported to have said recently when asked how he was affected by the Papal ex-communication: "I don't know what it will do for me in the next world, but it has made my fortune in this." His testimonial fund is rapidly nearing the intended sum of $125,000, while before the pope's circular was issued there was little prospect of it ever reaching $50,000.

THE vindication of justice in Ireland has been rather a costly experience for that country. The compensation to families of murdered persons—the payment in requital of outrages on person and property—the cost of special resident magistrates—extra police and military occupation make up a fabulous sum total. There was the cost of life and liberty to many, and the terrible result of injury to the prospects and character of the country. But now we have new items. The costs of court and counsel fees are in excess of all precedent. The attorney-general for Ireland received a retaining fee of £1,200 for the Phoenix park trials and a refresher of £150 a day. The other counsel fared proportionally well. In the house of commons, May 28th, in reply to Mr. O'Brien, member for Mallow refused to inform the house on the subject; but the matter is of public notoriety.

THE efforts of the Brazilian government to attract immigrants to Brazil have not been well rewarded. It spends upward of $200,000 a year in this way, but, while 1,100,000 people came to the United States in 1880-81, only 40,783 entered the empire of Dom Pedro, and the most of these came from Italy and Portugal. Two reasons are given for this result. One is the fact that a large proportion of Brazil's vast territory is practically inaccessible, and the other that while the immigrant is fed and lodged at the government boarding house at Rio Janeiro after he lands, while he is given free transportation to the government lands and a few seeds and tools, and is for six months allowed 20 cents a day for each adult in his family and 10 cents for each child, he nevertheless gets very little land, and, besides being remote and very often impracticable to develop, the land is high priced; for he is allowed only eight acres, for which he must either pay down $16 an acre or else $16.20 an acre in installments, covering six years.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"BONANZA" MACKEY travels over Europe in his own private car.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT expects to start a daily newspaper of his own in New York next year.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has become the American manager of one of the oldest English insurance companies.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON will be the marshal of the day at the unveiling of Valentine's statue of Lee, June 29.

JAY GOULD'S pennant for his yacht is appropriately yellow, the color of gold, embroidered with a big G. The shippers disrespectfully aver that it looks for all the world like a smallpox signal.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, president of the Central National bank, is the "elder from New York" who gave the $1,354 to the general assembly at Saratoga needed to meet the deficiency in the mileage fund.

MME. ANNIE LOUISE CARY has refused an offer of $1,000 to sing at the first Brooklyn Philharmonic concert, although in fine voice. She has sung at these concerts every season but one for twenty years.

WE learn from the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch that Mr. C. Vanderbilt is reported to have gone to Europe to trace the family descent from Van Der Bilt, a Dutchman of high distinction, whose armorial bearings the New York millionaires will assume.

MRS. LANGTRY says the American women are too plump. If Mrs. Langtry was going to talk like that she made a big mistake when she went on the stage as Rosalind and gave the American women a chance to talk back and make bitter remarks about sour grapes.

THE London society journals say that Oscar Wilde is now dressing a la Lord Byron, and is to figure in this new mode on his return here in September. They say that he took back $7,500, acquired through the social indorsement of Mr. Sam Ward. To Mrs. Langtry they give $100,000 as her haul.

TWO WEEKS ago the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, preached in Westminster Abbey to one of the densest congregations that could assemble there. He has also preached recently in some of the leading churches of Loudon, among them St. Mark's, in Kensington, and St. Michael's, in Chester square.

OLIVE LOGAN, writing from London, says that two ladies were refused admission to the queen's drawingroom because they wore the fashionable tan colored Swedish gloves instead of the regulation white or black kid. The queen has frequently expressed the opinion that she "cannot understand colored gloves," and she is obdurate in her insistance on the letter of court regulation which specifically mentions white or black kid gloves as the only court wear.

THE completion of Queen Victoria's sixty-fourth birthday has led some one in England to complete a statement of the ages of various sovereigns now reigning. From this it appears that the emperor of Germany is the oldest, being 86, and that the king of the Netherlands ranks next in age, being 66. Then come: The king of Denmark, aged 65; Queen Victoria, 64; the king of Wurtemberg, 60; the emperor of Brazil, 57; the king of Saxony, 55; the king of Sweden and Norway, 54; the emperor of Austria, 52; the king of the Belgians 48; the king of Portugal, 44; the king of Roumania, 44; the sultan of Turkey, 40; the king of Italy, 39; the emperor of Russia, 38; the king of Bavaria, 37; the king of Hellenes, 37; the king of Servia, 28, and the king of Spain, 25.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., wants a college for females.

NASHVILLE is spreading and expanding rapidly in all directions, and property is advancing very much.

THE Louisiana sugar exchange will erect a fine building on Bienville street, between Clay and Trout, New Orleans.

THE next annual convention of the American bankers' association will be held at Louisville October 9th and 10th.

THE poor people of Mobile kick against the cow ordinance of that city, and say that it is an infringement of their rights.

IT is estimated that 5,000,000 acres of swamp lands will be redeemed and made fit for cultivation within a few years in consequence of the recent large purchases of southern lands by capitalists.

PETER BAX, a colored farmer living in Chicot county, Ark., a few weeks ago had a cat that had four kittens; one of them brings to memory, and is in similarity with the remarkable two-headed girl, Christine Milly. This wonderfully formed kitten has eight legs in front and two on its back, and four legs behind. It has one main body, which is connected to two hips and two tails. It has the appearance of two kittens, though formed to one main body and head.

W. R. POLSTON, of Nashville, Tenn., has a three-legged bay colt, which is now over a year old, and of which the American says: Excepting the fact that he possesses one leg less than other members of his species, is a perfectly formed animal. When the writer saw him, yesterday afternoon, he was hopping around Mr. Polston's back yard and resented an interference with his long tail by kicking as vigorously, and with as much grace and precision as an old mule. The entire left foreshoulder and leg of this remarkable animal is missing, the only effort which nature seems to have made to attempt to supply this want being a bone something in the shape of a seal's fin and about the same size.

GENERAL NOTES.

VOLTAIRE'S house is used by the Geneva Bible society as a repository for Bibles.

A LONDON critic says that when two Frenchmen in that city are talking on even so simple a subject as the wines of Bordeaux they seem to be quarrelling.

ARIZONA copper is worth 15¼ cents per pound in the Chicago market; lead $64 per ton; silver, $1.07½ per ounce; gold, $20 per ounce—all base bullion.

IN ten years the wheat acreage of the United States has nearly doubled, 19,000,000 acres being the number reported at the beginning, and 36,000,000 at the end of the decade.

SIX artists have been given until August 1, to send in models for the Garfield statue to be erected in Cincinnati, and for which a subscription of $16,000 has been raised.

ALONG the seventy-seven miles of railway between Milford and Central City, Nebraska, there is cribbed up the immense quantity of 2,400,000 bushels of corn in the ear.

MR. CHARLES SPRAGUE PEARCE, the Boston artist who has received the medal of the Paris exhibition, is less than thirty years old, and is almost an invalid because of week lungs.

IT is said in New York art circles that the Vurner picture which was bought at the Hurlbert sale by Cornelius Vanderbilt for 11,000 is only a copy and that Mr. Hurlbert bought it three years ago for $900.

APROPOS, of the Brooklyn bridge horror and screaming women, a writer justly observes: "Our grandmothers baked their slapjacks in the incessant sound of besieging Indians, while the modern woman screams for a croton bug, a roach or a mouse."

THE Cremation society, of Philadelphia, is gradually growing and now has a membership of over forty. The officers say that the prejudice against cremation is daily growing less bitter, and express the hope that with time and patience they may at length succeed in establishing a crematory in Philadelphia.

ONE day recently Meissonier called at Detaille's house, and finding him out, went into the billiard room to have some practice. In making a difficult stroke he cut a whole in the cloth, and being unable to repair it, pasted a bit of paper over it and made thereon an exquisite little sketch. An art collector has offered $200 for the patch, but Detaille will not part with it.

THE New York Graphic says it was a woman who stumbled and fell that caused the first fatal block at the Brooklyn theatre fire in 1876; it was a woman that stumbled and fell that caused the block at the fatal panic in the Sixteenth street Catholic church a few years ago: and it was stumbling woman, so far as it can be known, that started the panic on the Brooklyn bridge. These facts the Graphic presents as arguments against long skirts.

Two little girls met on the street, and one said to the other: "I've got all my dolls into deep mourning, and it's so becoming to them. Come over and see." "What did you do that for?" "Oh, we had a calamity. Our dog got killed, and there didn't anybody care but me and them; we've just cried our eyes out." Then the other little girl said: "May Wilson, ain't you lucky, though? There's always something happening you."

A RECENT number of a prominent foreign magazine has an entertaining sketch of "The Man of the Future," claiming that, according to present indications, he will be a hairless, toothless, slow-moving animal, averse to physical exertion of any kind, and consequently pacific, with feet that have no division between the toes, only maintaining his superiority over other animals by reason of one or two peculiar convolutions in his brain. The writer mentions many curious facts to support his theories; among them the assertion that already tight boots have produced a considerable percentage of human beings who have two or more toes united their entire length.

FOUR TIMES MARRIED.

Matrimonial Miseries of a Young Akron Woman—She Hates a Man.

From the Akron Beacon.

"Yes, I have been married four times, and was once diverced and once attempted suicide," said a bright looking woman yesterday afternoon, to a Beacon representative. The conversation took place at her home, in the northern part of the city. The woman whose words are quoted is about twenty-five years old, small in stature, and of prepossessing appearance, but cannot wholly disguise a somewhat haggard look which has photographed itself on her countenance through the bitter experiences of her short but woful life. Her case is brought to the public notice at the present time through serious charges which she prefers against her husband, number four, from whom she was but recently parted. If he is guilty of the acts charged he deserves punishment to the fullest extent of the law, but it is not the purpose of this article to pass upon the pending troubles.

"I was first married to a cigar maker," continued the little woman, "and we lived happily together for about three years, when he died of consumption. Several months after his death I fell desperately in love with a young man by the name of ——, and in due time married him. I had led a fast life before my marriage, but after being thrown out of the house by my brother and refused shelter by my mother, I listened to their pleadings, and before a whole congregation in a church I asked forgiveness and promised to reform. I was determined to do so. But here comes the hardest trial of all. Those who I had hoped would encourage me turned away from me and scoffed at me. There was no charity for me and so-called Christian people, who send their missionaries abroad refused to recognize me, almost without exception."

"How did you come to be separated from husband No. 2?"

"After we had been married but four months I found that my husband had transferred his affections to my next door neighbor's daughter. The discovery so worked upon me that my physicians feared that I would go crazy. While I was in this weakened condition my husband came to me about midnight and said: "Didn't you once say you would be willing to die for me?" I answered, yes. He then dwelt upon the shattered condition of my mind and pictured the horrors of an asylum and the disgrace that would fall upon us when the scandal then threatening us should be known. He finally asked me to join him in suicide. I consented, and the next evening we went to the drug store and purchased laudanum. On the way home, when within a few blocks of our house, my husband purchased two glasses of beer and brought them to the sidewalk, where I held them while he emptied the poison into the beer. We then drank the beer and walked home, where we sat for awhile on the back porch and talked with mother Presently I began feeling very strangely and was soon put to bed. After a little while my husband also came to bed and I said to him: "Will I am dying. Don't you feel it?" and then I heard no more. But when I recovered consciousness he was lying cold in death by my side. I was sick for a long time, but finally recovered."

"Where did your third husband come from?"

"My third husband was a New Yorker. He moved to Akron and I married him shortly after. When I had lived with him for about a year I learned that he had a wife and two children living in New York. I at once applied for a divorce. While the divorce suit was pending I formed the acquaintance of my present husband, who also had a suit in divorce pending in the same court. In January last both divorces were granted, and on July 4th we were married—I for the fourth time. Since then we have lived happily at times, but latterly I have been told by my husband's sister that the woman from whom he had been divorced had never been legally married to him, and had not been divorced from her first husband. When I learned this I accused my husband of this criminality. He became greatly enraged, and a few days ago we parted. He gave me two kicks by way of farewell."

"When are you going to be married again?"

"Never! I shall forever remain single. I hate a man."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL DUDE.

Mr. J. Hyatt Smith Tells the Sunday-School Pupils to Beware of Him.

From the New York World, 11th.

Children's Day exercises at the Fleet street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon were of an interesting nature, comprising singing, responsive reading, prayer and an address by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the ex-congressman. The pulpit was covered with flowers, which were given by the children of the school and which will be distributed to-day among the hospitals of Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith's address was devoted chiefly to dudes. He said that his experience in Sunday-schools had taught him to beware of Sabbath-school dudes. This created a laugh. "Yes," continued he, "you need not laugh. I mean dudes—d-u-d-e-s. Look out for the pious dude; you will find him dangerous. He should be subdued. (Here there was great commotion.) A dude is one of those fellows who comes to your school to meet Miss Flora McFlimsy, and the only way he can get into the school is by taking a class. He is a real live dude. (Laughter.) Beware of him; he does not know how to teach. He will carry on a flirtation with a fair one with auburn hair most of the school session, instead of giving the water of life to the thirsty scholars."

"Dudes are very impudent fellows, and decidedly self-possessed creatures—if they can be called that. If there was a general conflagration they would coolly turn around. I believe, and light their nasty little cigarettes with it."

Mr. Smith then went on to give his experience with a dude in a hospital during the late war. He could not do anything until Mr. Smith told him if he didn't get right "out of that door he would be booted out." Then he realized he could do something, and he got out. Mr. Smith spoke of the benefits of contributing money for missionary purposes. He wished he had as much money as Vanderbilt. Oh, how much happiness he could make! "There," said he, pulling a roll of bills from his pocket, "is a $10 bill. That can be my enemy or friend. It can be my enemy if I spend it for drink, and make others drink the liquor it pays for. It can be my friend if I give it for missionary purposes for the preaching of the Gospel among the heathens."

The money went back into the preachers pocket, and the exercises closed with singing and the benediction.

General Crook's Career.

"Gath," in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, gives the following brief history of General Crook, the Indian fighter, whose incursion into Mexico in pursuit of the Apaches has been so successful: "George Crook entered West Point in 1848, so that he is, I judge, about 51 years old. He was put out in California as soon as he graduated, and served at once against the Indians whom he has now known for thirty years. He was wounded with an arrow twenty-five years ago. The rebellion called him away for eight years of Indian encounters to the contest of civilized forces, and he began in West Virginia, was wounded there, was promoted for gallant services at Antietam, then served in the western armies at the head of a division of cavalry, was at Chickamauga, broke up the guerillas, went on several raids, served under Sheridan, and was taken prisoner by his subsequent brother-in-law most inhospitably at Cumberland, but very soon released. He was in all Sheridan's great battles, commanded all the cavalry of the army of the Potomac for awhile, and was in the big pursuit to Appomattox. At the close of the war he was a lieutenant-colonel, and from that time to this has been the eagle of Indian fighters. When I saw him last he was a long, lean man, loosely put together, with a rather shy, strange face as if he had partly turned into an Indian. He is an Ohio boy. Anything wild seems tame to Crook. He wants no friends, and can do with very little family. During the war he became much interested in Mary Dailey, a young lady of good family living in western Maryland, but from Virginia people living about Moorefild. Her people sympathized with the south, and she had a brother a member of McNeil's semi-guerilla band. This young scapegrace, finding that General Crook and General Kelly stopped at his father's hotel in Cumberland—the former paying attention to his sister—slipped into that hotel and captured the two generals in the midst of their troops, forced them out of their lines at the point of the pistol, and took them to Richmond. Crook was soon released, probably through the intercession of his captor. He afterwards married Mis Dailey, and she has been with him in a good many strange places in the west. His young captor afterward became a sutler at his camp, not wholly to Crook's liking, for he was very sensitive about connecting his reputation with commercial schemes.

Pleasants's Fight Over.

Washington Correspondence Savannah News.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—There is a new turn in the Savannah internal revenue collectorship matters. Collector Pleasants need not be at any trouble to try and strengthen his bond or to make a new one. Those who are after his place can also take a rest. The whole business will very likely be settled by the abolition of Collector Pleasants's office. In the scheme for the consolidation of the internal revenue districts, which Secretary Folger has submitted to the president, it is recommended that the two districts in Georgia be made one, and that the collector of internal revenue at Atlanta, Walter Johnson, be designated to run the whole system. This is how the Savannah collectorship will be settled. Secretary Folger said to-day to the News correspondent that he did not recommend the consolidation in order to get rid of the Savannah fight, but in the interest of public economy. There is no doubt but that President Arthur will approve Secretary Folger's views on the subject.

The News is What the People Want.

From the Hawkinsville Dispatch.

It is really amusing to witness the efforts of the Macon Telegraph to convict the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of copying and redating old dispatches, and palming them off on the public as "specials." The Telegraph has been trying to prove this on THE CONSTITUTION for the last two or three years. Well, now, what difference does it make with the people. If it is news to them, they do not care whether THE CONSTITUTION gets it from its exchanges or by wire. The Telegraph should cease trying to expose THE CONSTITUTION, and just put in on the same line, and the Telegraph will then begin to win golden opinions as an enterprising paper. A paste-pot and a good pair of scissors well handled can do as much work as two or three editors.

Give the Colonels a Showing.

From the Athens Banner.

We don't want the colonels ruled out of politics. They could not be ruled out of the barrooms and hotels during the war, and now they must have some showing, so let them stay in politics; they are harmless.

STAGE NOTES.

ANNA DICKINSON will, it is said, undertake to act again next season.

FANNY DAVENPORT says she will play "Fedora," and "Fedora" only, during the coming season.

CINCINNATI is now casting ahead for a dramatic festival in which Booth and Irving will be the leading attractions.

IT is believed that Salvini, who is 52, and intends retiring at 55, is worth $300,000. He has been playing since he was 14.

MANAGERS are beginning to renew the talk of returning to the stock system. There is no doubt that the tendency is in that direction, but it will be several seasons before the stock can be re-established.

LONDON correspondence predicts that whatever differences of opinion may be entertained in America as to Henry Irving's histrionic abilities, it will be generally conceded that he is the prince of stage managers.

MR. JEFFERSON'S season closed last week in Chicago. Next week he goes to New Brunswick, where he has purchased an island, and will try to catch some fish. The coming season will be his last upon the stage. He closes finally in California. After that he will go to Louisiana and raise cattle.

IT is reported that the director of the Royal Italian opera company, of London, refuses to ratify that contract made by Mapleson with Mme. Patti for $5,500 a night. Mr. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau have, therefore, a chance for securing her services for the Metropolitan opera-house.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the composer, was born in 1814. He was choir-boy in St. James' Chapel Royal, and afterward studied music in Germany. He returned to England at the age of nineteen, and in a few years became famous for his musical compositions in various departments of the art. In 1876 the honorary degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him by the university of Cambridge. He has written the oratories of "The Prodigal Son" and "The Light of the World," and other contributions to comic opera, "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Trial by Jury," have obtained for him a wide celebrity on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE story that Henry Irving, the actor, had been offered a Knighthood by Mr. Gladstone, but had been compelled to decline it on the ground that his name is Broadribb, is probably not altogether correct. His name is Broadribb, but it would be a matter of no difficulty to get an act of parliament passed permitting him to assume the name of Irving as his true one. Mr. Irving is so anxious to be knighted that such a petition would not stand in his way. In all likelihood Mr Gladstone has really made no offer of a knighthood to Mr. Irving. But these paragraphs show that Mr. Abbey is at work. Irvingana is now in order for some months to come. —Dramatic Times.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last in the steamship Servia, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Edwina. In the last letter received here from the famous tragedian, he writes in the most glowing terms of his tour through Germany. Mr. Booth did not, as has been supposed by his friends here, travel through Germany with one selected company, but acted with whatever troupes he found in the various cities he visited. Of course the performances were of the polyglot nature, but Mr. Booth, who, by the way, does not speak one word of German, was astonished at the smoothness with which the rehearsals and performances passed off. He was struck with amazement and admiration at the familiarity of German actors with Shakspearean plays. Altogether Mr. Booth regards his German tour as among the pleasantest experiences of his professional life. He writes that he has had offers from every responsible and irresponsible manager in the United States and England, but that he has resolved not to act again this year, and that in future he will only play about four months in the year, and confine his engagements to the large cities of the country. It should be added that Mr. Booth, who did not expect to make a dollar by his German tour, realized a very substantial profit, and found that there was more money for him in Germany than in England.

The Missing Ex-Judge.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Application was made to-day in the probate court by Mrs. Mary Manning, an heir of the Ford estate, of which the missing ex-Judge Krum was administrator, for the appointment of another administrator. The attorney stated that he found on examination that false statements had been filed in the court. Mrs. Manning stated that Krum had forty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars due her that he failed to make any settlement for three years, making evasive replies to her inquiries, etc. Clarence Newcomb, of the detective bureau, returned to-day, and confirmed his previous statement that Krum had traveled with him from San Francisco to Ogden, under the name of James Reily. His ticket was for Salt Lake City, but he stopped at Ogden, saying he would go to Park City, a mining town in Utah, and gave Newcomb the slip. Nothing has been learned of him since.

The Total Eclipse of May 6 Observed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The scientific expedition sent out by the government in March last to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Caroline Island, in the South Pacific, has returned to this city. Professor Edward S. Holden, of Washburn observatory, of Madison, Wisconsin, in charge of the party, reports that the weather, on the day of the eclipse, was perfect for observing purposes, and the result is a great success. Several good photographs of the corona and spectrum were obtained. The supposed planet Vulcan could not be found. The party arrived home in good health. It will be remembered that this expedition went from New York to Lima, Peru, and thence for a voyage of some weeks in the United States sloop Hartford, to Caroline Island, to observe the eclipse of May 6, 1883, having a totality of six minutes.

The French in Madagascar.

PARIS, June 15.—Admiral Pierre, commander of the French fleet in Madagascar waters, in his report of the bombardment of Mayunga, on May 16th says: He demanded the surrender of the place but received an evasive reply. The five vessels then opened fire on the town, three forts of which mounting thirty guns, replied. They were quickly silenced, however. The Hovas' quarter of the town was soon destroyed, but the French factory and most of the American houses escaped injury. The garrison, composed of two thousand men, retreated. The French sustaining no loss of men. They occupied the town and are collecting the customs.

The Income of the Roman Pontiff.

ROME, June 15.—The papal income from Peter's pence has, during the past month of this year, continued to decrease rapidly. An appeal to all the bishops of Christendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful to the necessity of providing the means, without which the vatican cannot meet its many calls, is being prepared. Since the first of April, however, the pope has received from five individuals, not Italians, gifts amounting to two millions of francs. One of these offerings consisted of half a million francs. They were all offered to Leo XIII personally at private audiences.

A Weary Sort of World.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

What with the arguments in the star route trial, graduating essays and college oratory of one kind and another, this world is not what it is cracked up to be.

NAMING THE BABY.

What is the name? On ev'ry side
Since first the baby came
The query comes from far and wide—
"What is the baby's name?"

* * * * * * *

What shall we choose? In vain we ask!
To draw it very mild!
It is a gruel, toothless task
To have a nameless child.

Of course we know the family
Will all put in a claim,
And not until they all agree
Can baby have a name.

They'll sit upon that child in state,
And on the parents too—
A sort of Kilkenny debate—
Good Lord! What can we do?

They'll give the baby a fam'ly name,
Traditional and hoary;
With half a dozen just the same
To tell the family story.

Each wants a good old fashioned one,
Grafted on family trees
Of Jones, Smith, Brown, and Robinson
For several centuries.

We cannot all their claims appease,
Yet fain would shun a quarrel—
Poor waif! For your ancestral trees
Grow birch instead of laurel.

With name on names the chorus rings—
King David's harp outdone—
How can we harp on a thousand strings
When our harp has but one.

A second Babel with the same
"Confusion of tongues" and tone!
We'll hush this Bab(y)el(l), with the name
"E. Pluribus Unum Jones!"

THE RAILROADS.

CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES.

The Chicago Railway Exhibition—The Marietta and North Georgia Takes off A Train—Hawkinsville and Perry, Georgia Contemplating a Railroad Connection—General Notes.

ROME excursions seem to be the order of the day. The State road announces another train to leave Atlanta at 7:30 a. m., Wednesday, June 20th. The time from Atlanta to Rome is less than three hours, by Kingston, and beautiful coaches are now run through without change. The fare is only $1.50 round trip for this excursion. The State road is ballasted with stone, has steel rails, and iron bridges, elegant equipment, thoroughly safe.

THOSE in charge of the railway exhibition at Chicago ask for some curiosities in that line. Quite a number could be suggested even if they can't be found, among them the following: A drunken passenger who has his ticket ready; well-dressed lady passenger who refrains from opening the window on a thinly clad man in the back seat; a window that won't stick up in warm weather, or down in cold weather; a brakeman that will help a lady on or off without squeezing her arm; a train that won't go too fast or too slow, or makes too many stops for all the passengers it contains, and a baggagemaster that will handle every trunk as if it were his wife's mother's.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Government Control of Railways in Germany.

BERLIN, June 15.—The government has resolved to purchase six railways, including the upper Silesian and Berlin and Hamburg roads. The estimated cost is 325,000,000 marks, including the Berlin and Hamburg road, for which special arrangements will be made. The possession of these roads will enable the government to control the whole system of railways in the kingdom.

Well Equipped.

From the Boston Transcript.

"Is your railroad well equipped?"

Railroad President—Well equipped! I should say it was. Splendidly equipped, sir, splendidly. For instance, there are our first mortgage sevens, and our second mortgage sixes, and our equipment bonds, and our land grant bonds, and our common stock, and our preferred stock, and the biggest floating debt of any road in the country. But that isn't all, sir. We've got the finest lobby that any corporation can show; a perfect daisy, sir. If you know of a road that's better equipped than ours is, name it, sir; name it, if you please.

A Train Taken Off.

Special to The Constitution.

JASPER, June 15.—On Monday last the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company stopped running the train that left our little town in the morning and returned the same evening, and made connection both ways with the State road, so that we could leave here in the morning and spend nearly five hours in your city and return the same day. Now, if our merchants, or anyone, visits Atlanta they will have to spend two nights in Atlanta or Marietta. We hope the company will find it to their interest to put the train back on the road, as it was a great convenience to the people of this section. We had become so accustomed to its shrill whistle soon after four in the morning as a signal of its leaving and return at night that we are lonesome without it. We also miss Conductor Garwood and all the train hands that were sober and polite to our citizens, and attended our Sabbath schools and churches.

Hawkinsville and Perry.

From the Hawkinsville News.

Major Zeke Wimberly, of Houston, was in town a few days ago, and called at our office to put in a few words in regard to the building of a railroad from Hawkinsville to Perry. "I want you newspaper men," said the major, "to do all in your power towards putting the road through. It will prove one of the most profitable short lines of railway in the state." We promised the major that the matter should have our immediate attention, and in order to put the ball in motion, we would suggest that a meeting of all parties interested in the construction of the proposed road be held either in Perry or Hawkinsville at an early day for the purpose of suggesting a plan to secure the building of it. As remarked before in these columns, the proposed road would do our town good and Perry would not be injured thereby. The distance from Hawkinsville to Perry is only about twenty miles, and the road would traverse one of the most productive sections of the state. No difficulty would be experienced in securing the right of way, and the people along the route stand ready to do all in *their power* towards building the road. Let a meeting of the citizens be called, at which appropriate steps can be taken.

Fast Time.

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT L. N. A. & C. RAILWAY, ATLANTA, June 14, 1883.—Editors Constitution: Knowing the great interest your paper takes in all new enterprises, I call attention to the inclosed letter. In spite of this "fresh beef" being re-iced at Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, we have made the unsurpassed time of three days from Chicago to Atlanta. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway have made all necessary arrangements to handle watermelons from the south to Chicago without transfer, and in time unequaled by any other route. Any information cheerfully given by the undersigned. Respectfully,

STEVE R. JOHNSON,
General Southern Agent.

A. HAAS & BRO., brokers and commission merchants, 36 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., June 14, 1883.—Steve R. Johnson, general southern agent Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, at Atlanta, Ga.—Dear sir: Armour's refrigerator car No. 5,519 arrived here Tuesday night, June 12, having left Chicago Saturday night, 9th instant, via the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway and Nashville, Tenn. This car was loaded by Armour & Co. with fresh beef for us, and upon arrival here was in as perfect condition as when the beef left the "chill rooms" of Armour & Co. I will add that I am well satisfied with the time your line made, it having never been beaten, and will reiterate what I said: So long as you run this schedule I will give you our fresh beef shipments.

Respectfully, A. HAAS.

The Georgia Pacific.

From the Jackson Argus.

The Georgia Pacific railroad is now completed to Coosa river, Ala., and daily trains are now running between Atlanta and that point—a distance of 125 or 130 miles. This road opens up and develops one of the best farming sections of northwest Georgia, passing through some of the best timbered lands in the state, the marketing of which will add millions of dollars to the cash capital of Georgia.

Under the superintendence of Colonel G. J. Foreacre, who has charge of the general management of the Georgia Pacific, this road is destined to be one of the best equipped in the state, and its importance to the development of that section of the state through which it passes, has long been felt as an urgent necessity.

Colonel Foreacre is well known among the foremost railroad men in the south, having, for a number of years, had charge of the general supervision of the Piedmont Air-Line road. Principally through his indefatigable energy and supersor skill in railroading that road has been made one of the best paying roads in the south. Colonel Foreacre also had exclusive control of the construction of the Tallulah Falls railroad, which required the best skill and practical knowledge to complete.

Mr. L. S. Brown, the general passenger and freight agent of the Georgia Pacific, has worked himself up to this responsible position since the close of the late war. Mr. Brown is the son of Mr. Lemon Brown, an old substantial citizen of Newton county, from which county he volunteered at the age of fifteen years as a member of the Fifty-fourth Georgia regiment, in which regiment he served till the close of the war. Mr. Brown then returned to Virginia to carve out his fortune among the people of that section. He entered the service of a railroad, where he showed such conclusive evidence of skill and tact that he was soon promoted by gradation to higher positions of importance. He is one of the most courteous and pleasant gentlemen to transact business with that it has ever been our good fortune to meet with, never failing to give his immediate attention to anything affecting the interest of his route. With two such men as Colonel Foreacre as general superintendent, and the courteous attentions of Mr. L. S. Brown, general passenger and freight agent, the Georgia Pacific is destined to become one of the best roads in this section of the country, and will not fail to be a paying investment to its stockholders and managers.

Rates on Cotton Goods.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The state railroad commissioners continued in session to-day. Charles S. Smith presented, on behalf of the drygoods trade, their views with regard to the proper classification in the western tariff of domestic cotton and other low grade fabrics. The report showed that several changes in the classification of these goods were recommended, principally in the case of domestics, piece goods of cotton. Schedules were annexed to the report showing that the consumption of cotton in the United States increased from 731,725 bales in 1865 to 1,965,535 bales in the last fiscal year, while the exports of manufactured goods had increased from 1,180,736 yards to 144,520,074 yards during the same time. The present classification of drygoods had been in existence since 1865, and it was claimed that the lowering of the classification was demanded by the increase of business. The only railroad represented was the New York Central and Hudson River, Mr. Depew and Vice President Hayden being present. They opposed the reduction demanded, on the ground that cotton goods were not competitive and are simply used for the purpose of attracting trade to ware houses of western middle men. There is no profit on them now, and any reduction would simply allow western dealers to sell at a lower price. No one but western consumers would be benefitted by the reduction, nor would they to any appreciable extent.

Mr. Woodhouse, of the dry goods committee, argued that cheap cotton fabrics should be placed on the same basis as grain.

Mr. Green, of Columbus, Ohio, said the shipments of his firm of the cheaper fabrics showed in proportion to the whole shipments a percentage of 67.26 in tonnage and 47.17 in value, the next high grade of dry goods, including woolens manufactured goods, etc., gave in tonnage a percentage of 10.64 and in value 27.01. The third class, such as notions, small wares, etc., a percentage of tonnage of 17 and of value 24.77; and floor and table oilcloths, a percentage of tonnage of 5.10 and of value 1.05. He called attention to the fact that nearly all the articles on the proposed schedule submitted by the committee had been reduced from first class to fourth, or the lowest. This would involve a reduction from 75 cents to 35 cents per 100 pounds on through freight rates to Chicago. No reduction was recommended in higher priced goods, it being unusual to ship those in cases. Other low-priced goods, packed in cases and shipped in bulk, were lowered in the classification. He thought the growth of the eastern dry-goods trade in the west showed that freights had not been unfavorable, though he thought further reduction possible without injury to the railroads. It was decided that railroad men should submit to the commission a new schedule of rates in accordance with their ideas. This is to be submitted to Commissioner Fink, to be laid before the joint executive committee of the trunk lines.

The further hearing on the freight question was posponed two weeks.

The Railway Exposition.

From the Chicago Journal.

The National railway exposition at Chicago is now fairly open, and in all departments there is perfect order and everything moving smoothly. Every railroad man and person of a mechanical turn of mind should visit this exposition, and he will be fully repaid for all the trouble and expense. It would occupy more space than can well be given in this paper to go into details as regards what is to be seen or to even give the principal and most attractive displays. One of the leading features is a train hauled by an electric engine, the first ever moved wholly by electric power. The engine is about the size of the smallest switching ponies, and is handled just as easily. It starts quick and stops promptly. The most striking thing about the engine is that there is no blowing off of steam, no unpleasant smoke, no cinders, no fire nor sparks thrown from the stack to set fire to property along its track. The parties in charge say that the speed which could be obtained when required is almost unlimited. The engine is as odd in appearance as the first steam engine built, which is on exhibition also: but in looking at it one is impressed with the idea that in less time than the steam locomotive has been brought to its present perfectness, the electric engine will become one of the great motive powers of the world.

Another attraction is four of the first locomotives built in this country and in England. Visitors to the exposition crowd around these relics. In close proximity to these ancient fellows stands twenty or more standard and narrow gauge engines of the most perfect build, produced by the leading locomotive manufactories of this country. The passenger and freight engines are nearly all of the largest and heaviest pattern. The Cooke Mastodon locomotive is a monster. This engine and tender, empty, weighs ninety-three tons, and recently hauled a train of twenty loaded cars, total weight 422 tons, up a grade 105 feet to the mile on a curve of ten degrees. The Rogers, Baldwin, Brooks and Pittsburg locomotive works each have fine products of their manufactories on exhibition.

The Pullman Car company make a fine display. A reclining chair and also a dining car belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road are elegant affairs, and are looked through by thousands of sightseers. The twelve representative car companies have full-sized cars on exhibition. The Chicago and Atlantic and the New York, West Shore and Buffalo have several fine coaches on exhibition. Then there are snow plows, construction plows and freight cars of the leading car manufacturers in large numbers, car springs, steel rails, machinery of all kinds used in building locomotives and cars.

An extensive collection of the fish to be found in the northern lakes on the various railways is another very attractive feature. These fish are supplied with fresh water from an immense fountain throwing several streams high up into the air, the water then falling into the reservoirs.

Apparatus for lighting and heating cars is displayed in large variety. There are 126 car-couplers on exhibition, and one rather enjoys hearing the representative explain the special features of his coupler. Those who are disappointed with the manner railroad men speak of their couplers can readily be known from the tenor of their conversation, they persisting that they have a good coupler, but never expect to get it introduced, they say, while our railroads are controlled by monopolies which think a human life is of no value. On Saturday last the railroad reporter of the Journal was present when a great commotion was noticeable among the car coupler men, and on inquiry it was learned that a coupler inventor of New Jersey, had sold his patent out to a syndicate of railroad men for $30,000 cash in hand. The comments thereafter among the jealous coupler-men were very amusing, each claiming that his coupler was better than the one sold, and all joined in the chorus that the one sold was the poorest coupler of the 126 on exhibition.

An air signal deserves special notice, and drew crowds of railroad men. The inventor claims that when the device is placed at railroad crossings, curves or any danger point on the road, the possibility of collision, telescoping or accidents of this character is reduced to a minimum. The signal is in operation, and certainly seems to accomplish all that is claimed for it. Railroad officials, master mechanics and train men from all parts of the union are to be found examining the hundreds of devices on exhibition, and certainly no one has reason to regret the trouble and expense he goes to.

THE MELON SEASON.

The Luscious Fruit of the Southern Field Now Becomes King.

The truck experiment now reaches the melon season. The fruit is rapidly developing, and the receipts are daily growing larger. Our Albany correspondent says:

ALBANY, June 15.—Of the two main truck crops in this section, Irish potatoes and melons, the former, so far as receipts show, has thus far proven a failure. Truckers, however, do not appear to be greatly discouraged. They generally admit that the land was not properly and sufficiently prepared, and the lots sent forward were ill assorted and defective. The season was not so favorable as at the outset. The outlook is still promising for the melon crop. The vines are recovering from the late cold and wet, and taking on new fruits rapidly. Shipping will begin next week. A number of fine ones, and cantelopes in abundance, appeared in market. With propitious seasons the crop will be immense. Several truckers have made a little money on beans and cucumbers. But little okra has matured yet.

ATLANTA, June 15.—Editors Constitution: In consequence of home production we quote no market for shipped vegetables. Irish potatoes, $2 to $2.50 per barrel; tomatoes, 75 to $1 per crate. Some little demand for apples and peaches. We received to-day our fourth car of watermelons. Found no sale here, and have forwarded to Chicago via Cincinnati Southern railroad.

ENGLAND, JELKS & TAPPAN.

VALDOSTA, June 13.—Shipments for to-day: 22 crates cukes, Baltimore; 27 crates cukes, New York; 4 crates tomatoes, Baltimore; 9 crates tomatoes, Cincinnati; 4 crates okra, Savannah.

D. C. ASHLEY.

A Cooling House at Griffin.

GRIFFIN, June 15.—I understand a cooling house will be erected here in a few days on the cotton wharf, for the purpose of cooling melons and all kinds of garden truck before shipping north. The Austell refrigerator car will also be used.

Delayed Vegetable Freights.

From the Savannah News.

Captain W. G. Raoul, president of the Ocean Steamship company, has investigated the charges made by the New York Producers' Price Current (published in last Saturday's News) relative to the management of the company's dock in New York, and the delay in discharging steamers, and has sent us the following statement of the matter:

The steamship Tallahassee arrived off the end of the pier at 10:45 p. m. Friday, but on account of low tide she could not get into her discharging berth, and was compelled to drop down to lower end of pier. This caused delay, but unloading was begun at 12:30 a. m. Saturday, and by 12 noon the ship was unloaded.

The low prices for the past two weeks, and enforced payment of freight, was the real cause of the present complaints. The glut in the market has brought prices down. Large arrivals are coming in from near-by points, Norfolk, etc. Payment for freight and removal from wharf before arrival of next ship is always insisted upon. If this were not the case thousands of packages would be left on the wharf. It is more profitable for dealers to look after Norfolk truck. Last season the ships were delayed occasionally, but as there was a good market and good prices the dealers made no complaint, but this season being dull and prices poor has caused the dealers to make their attack on the steamship company.

Cuthbert Enterprise: Mr. S. H. Gamble had shipped up to Tuesday 75 crates of cucumbers.

Perry Home Journal: Mr. E. S. Wellons' oat crop yielded him 32 bushels per acre from seven acres.

Mr. J. D. Martin is skeptical concerning the heavy yields of sweet potatoes of which he has heard. He does not believe that an acre will produce 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, and says he wants to measure such a yield. We hope our farmers will remember this, and that some of them will call upon Mr. Martin to measure their crops of potatoes next autumn.

Sandersville Herald: Mr. B. R. Smith shipped nine barrels of splendid Irish potatoes this week. We learn Mr. T. N. Smith, of Tennilie, will have a large amount to ship. There are also parties at Davisboro, Mr. T. J. Orr and Mr. W. H. Vereen, who have raised several barrels for market. Should the price drop on account of the markets being glutted, we hope our friends will not dig their potatoes, but let them lie until fall when they will be sure of a good price. No trouble about keeping them if they are not dug.

Oglethorpe Echo: Bill Dozier told us last week that he had on hand 400 pounds of old honey and 300 pounds in his gums of this year's making.

West Point Enterprise: Miss Annie Croft received a crate of fine pineapples from her brother in Florida on Monday.

Albany News: There has been shipped from Albany by one firm, up to this date, 150 barrels potatoes, 10 barrels and 50 crates cucumbers, and 10 barrels beans. The early shipments of potatoes have been heard from, and the sales have been unsatisfactory, mainly on account of the ill assorted and small stock shipped—the market being overstocked with that kind of stuff. The latest shipments, yet unsold, are of much better quality, of good size, being more fully matured, and are in good demand in the eastern markets. The freight advantages are all in favor of the east, the western rates being usually too high to admit of shipping at present prices. The facilities for packing have been exceedingly crude, old second hand barrels, covered with sackcloth and badly ventilated, being used. In fact, "gone off half cocked," expresses the whole matter. Another season, in all likelihood, will find things in better trim. Beans have sold well in the markets, and have paid. Cucumbers also, up to this time, have paid firstrate. The market now, however, is getting too much stocked. We were three weeks later getting into the market, generally, than ought to have been, owing to the late spring and the old last year's stock of potatoes keeping the market for new ones depressed from the start. Under all these circumstances we can't look upon this as a fair test of the profits of a truck farm. There is money in it yet.

SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Closing Exercises of Miss Bunnie Love's School at DeGive's Last Night.

The closing exercises of Miss Bunnie Love's school occurred at DeGive's opera house last night. The opera house was filled with a very large audience, many being unable to secure seats. The exercises were opened with the singing of "Star of the Twilight," a chorus by the school. Rev. Henry McDonald offered an appropriate prayer, after which followed a recitation of "Poetical Gems," collected from various writers by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. In this the following little boys and girls participated: Tom Hinman, Roy Moomaugh, Dudley Potts, Tom Swift, Shep Camp, Cassie Love Darden, Hugh Bullock, Willie Austin, Robbie Fuller, Lulu Howard, Rosebud Tolbert, Ophie Adair, Eugene Thurman, Calvin Mashburn, Nellie Van Winkle, Julius DeGive, Eva Adair, Dick Bell, Jennie McMillan, John Cameron, Marcus Williams, Charlie Kelly.

"Word pictures of the Blue and the Grey" recitations by Miss Belle Abbott, Miss Ella Harris, Miss Bessie Mills and the school was an interesting feature.

"Vive La Republique," an instrumental solo, was played with skill by Miss Pinkie Brannan.

"A Visit to Fairy Land," in which the little children played a fairy charade, was much enjoyed. The following were the participants: Clio Prather, Lettie Lawrence, Amy Boland, Lucille Gramling, Gertie Crooker, Mannie McMillan, Ressie Loyd, Lily Peel, Genie Moomaugh, Julia Flint, Jennie Means, Bertie Roberts, Sam Abbott, Willis Biggers, Harry Cabaniss, Raymond Harkins, Lee Hardeman, Ralph Leslie.

At the conclusion of the chorus "Come schoolmates with me," the school appeared in the calisthenic march. The children kept time well and showed good training.

Part second was opened with a performance by the child's orchestra made up of pupils of Professor Wurm. The piece selected was Mountain Belle schottische, with the following cast: Right piano, India Murphy and Nellie Spence; left piano, Lettie Lawrence and Laura Armstrong; violins, May Avery and Bennie Abbott; flutes, Henry DeGive and Carl Barth; cornet, Charlie Abbott; violoncello, Julius DeGive.

Miss Emma Blodgett recited "Lady of Provence" and was loudly applauded.

The child's orchestra played "Heri Waltzes," with the following cast:

Right piano—May Avery, Lidie Goodlett. Left piano—Laura Armstrong, Katie Buice.

Violins—Bennie Abbott. Flutes—Henry DeGive. Carl Barth.

Cornet—Charlie Abbott. Violoncello—Julius DeGive.

John Alvin Alley, Jimmie Boyd, Colding Lawrence, Harry Love and Katie Buice, recited eulogies on the life of Governor Stephens, concluding with a refrain by Misses Annie Lou and Minnie Love.

Dr. Love delivered a short address on the organization and aims of the school. He referred also to the fact that Governor Stephens was president of the board of visitors. He referred with pathos to the death of Governor Stephens and to the fact that he died just as the children of the school were preparing to give him a birthday party. Colonel I. W. Avery was called upon to take Mr. Stephens's place on the board. Colonel Avery responded in a happy manner, accepting the position. He referred to Governor Stephens as the most complete man Georgia ever produced.

The medals for spelling—the only prizes offered—were given to Miss Lou Howard, of Louisiana, and Master Willie Draper, of Atlanta.

The entertainment was closed with the rendition of the beautiful Norma march, with the following cast in the child orchestra:

Right piano—Claude Vickers, Nannie Norris.
Left piano—Anne Lou Love, Minnie Love.
Violins—May Avery, Bennie Abbott.
Flutes—Henry DeGive, Carl Barth.
Cornet—Charlie Abbott.
Violoncello—Julius DeGive.

The entertainment was quite interesting. The playing of the child orchestra was wonderful, and was unstintedly applauded.

THE BALLARD SEMINARY.

Report of the Committee on the Atlanta Female Institute—The Amounts Subscribed.

Captain J. W. English, chairman, and Messrs. S. M. Inman and G. W. Adair, of the finance and building committee of the Atlanta Female institute, have prepared a report showing their receipts and disbursements. The report begins by reciting that on February 12, 1881, a meeting of a few citizens was called at the office of J. W. English for the purpose of raising the funds to buy a lot and erect a building for the institute. A subscription was started and the following amounts have been subscribed and have been paid: Paul Jones, $1,100; S. M. Inman, $1,000; P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., $500; Junius Hillyer, $500; D. Smith, $550; E. P. Howell, $500; Phillips & Crew, $500; G. W. Adair, $550; J. W. Rankin, $500; D. H. Dougherty, $550; Richard Peters, $500; W. C. Morrill, $550; J. R. Wylie, $550; W. A. Moore, $500; L. P. Grant, $550; J. W. English, $550; J. F. Cummings, $550; R. M. Clarke, $500; W. A. Hemphill, $275; P. H. Snook, $110; H. W. Grady, $550; John C. Hallman, $250; Joseph Thompson, Jr., $200; H. V. M. Miller, $100; W. S. Thomson, $100; George Winship, $275; William McRae, $275; McBride & Co., $100; John T. Grant, $500; Langston & Crane, $550; L. Scoville, $500; W. D. Grant, $500; H. T. Inman, $275; R. H. Richards, $100; A. Murphey, $110; J. W. Ballard, $2,500; Robert Winship, $550; John Moser, $500, making a total of $18,770. The building and lot cost $33,714.43. It is a very handsome structure.

THE BUSINESS WEEK.

A Fair Tone to the English Markets—The Failures for the Past Week.

LONDON, June 15.—In the Mincing Lane markets sugar has not improved. Coffee continues firm. Tea and rice quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—The leading weekly grain circular says: Grain has been very quiet and all the markets are dull and easier. Wheat has been slow of sale. Corn is lower. At to-day's market there was moderate business for wheat. Prices were unchanged. Winter flour was in better inquiry. For other kinds there was an absence of demand. Prices were unchanged. Good qualities of corn met with fair sale at a reduction of one penny.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Business failures throughout the country during the last week reported to the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. number 186, against 173 last week. Of these the New England states contributed 24, middle states 26, western 53, southern 35, Pacific 18, New York city 11 and Canada 19.

LONDON, June 15.—The Manchester Guardian's commercial article says: The market for yarns and fabrics is slightly firmer in sympathy with the reports from Liverpool.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The Hampton Court—The Covington Races—The Base Ball Record.

LONDON, June 15.—At the Hampton summer meeting to-day, Bushy Park selling, the Welter handicap was won by Reed's Lady Macbeth, Sawrey Cookson's Spring Gun second and Keene's Bookmaker third. Lady Macbeth won in a canter by three lengths.

POSTPONED.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—To-day's races were postponed on account of rain.

THE LATONIA COURSE.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 15.—The Latonia jockey club races resulted: First race, dash of 1¼ miles, six starters, Carter, the favorite, won handily in 2:02¼, Emma Manly second, Centreville third.

The mile and a quarter purse was taken by Little Buttercup in 2:14¼, Metropolis second, Major Hughes third.

For the Ilimyar stakes, 1¾ miles, only four came to the post; Leonatus, the favorite, won easily from Referee, with Aztec third. Time, 2:27¾.

Fourth race, mile heats, for a purse of $600. Ballast won the first heat in 1:56½, Lord Raglan second, Oakleaf third; Little Emily was distanced and Lute Fogle was withdrawn. The second heat was won by Lord Raglan in 1:46, Oakleaf second, Mistrale third. The third heat and race won by Lord Raglan from Ballast in 1:47½.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The first race ¾ dash, Little Mince won easily, Harriet second, Hostage 3d. Time, 1:15. The mile dash was taken by Clara B, Little Kate 2d, Centennial 3d. Time, 1:11. The mile and quarter in 2:11, Bonsiretta 2d, Monk 3d. The fourth race, one mile, won by Fairwater, Glen Ellen 2d and Doubtful 3d. Time 1:45¾. The steeple chase was taken by Moscow, Captain York 2d, Ranger 3d. Time, 2:44.

BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Clevelands 6, New York 3.
PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Buffaloes 22, Philadelphias 4.
BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cincinnati 11, Baltimore 3.
PITTSBURG, June 15.—Columbus 11, Allegheny 8—ten innings.
BOSTON, June 15.—Chicago 8, Boston 3.
PROVIDENCE, June 15.—Providence 5, Detroit 2.

The Iron Men.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—The trade tribunal appointed to settle the wages of the railroad coal miners, met to day, but transacted no business, as Ebenezer Oliver, one of the miner's representatives, who claims that he was discharged on account of his connection with the tribunal, declined to serve any longer. The vacancy will be filled by the court to-morrow, and the miners' officers are still hopeful of a settlement. Others think Oliver's resignation is a sign of trouble, and believe that another strike will be inaugurated.

The Mississippi Improvement Committee.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Mississippi river improvement committee of the merchants' exchange have concluded to request all the river improvement committees, which have been appointed at the different places in the valley, to send one or more delegates to a meeting to be held here on July 11th, to devise a plan to be put in operation next fall and winter for securing the necessary appropriation for the improvement of the river.

Far-Sighted Chinese Merchants.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15.—Chinese firms are quietly buying or leasing a large quantity of real estate in the northern part of the city on which to erect extensive business warehouses. These transactions indicate the intention of the Chinese to monopolize the trade in Chinese and Japanese goods with eastern Canada on the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.

A German Election.

HAMBURG, June 15.—An election was held to-day for a member of the reichstag for the first electoral district of Hamburg. Herr Bebel, socialist, received 9,077 votes; Rabe, progressionist, 6,469; Roscher, secessionist, 4,555. A second ballot is necessary to decide between Herr Babel and Rabe.

A Strike at Heredity.

LISBON, June 15.—The government bill abolishing the hereditary chamber of peers and creating a senate has been submitted to the bureau of the cortes. General Perreiu de Mello, prime minister, has been instructed to reorganize the cabinet.

A Post-Office Thief.

TOLEDO, June 15.—George Morrison, night distributing clerk in the post-office, was arrested this morning for stealing letters. He confessed that he had been stealing more than a year. The amount realized is not known.

The Alabama Great Southern.

LONDON, June 15.—At a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, the issue of 250,000 pounds additional capital was sanctioned.

A Missionary Murdered.

DURBAN, June 15.—A missionary, named Schroder, has been murdered in Zululand.

Treaty of Commerce.

ROME, June 15.—The treaty of commerce between England and Italy has been signed.

The German Emperor.

BERLIN, June 15.—Emperor William left Berlin to-day for Wiesbaden.

KENNESAW ROUTE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The following Time Card in effect Sunday, May 20th, 1883:

NORTH BOUND.

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily		
Leave	Atlanta	7 30 am
Arrive	Marietta	8 20 am
"	Cartersville	9 25 am
"	Kingston	9 52 am
"	Dalton	11 23 am
"	Chattanooga	1 00 pm
NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.		
Leave	Atlanta	2 35pm
Arrive	Marietta	3 27 pm
"	Cartersville	4 29 pm
"	Dalton	6 22 pm
"	Chattanooga	8 00 pm
NO 11—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily.		
Leave	Atlanta	11 40 pm
Arrive	Marietta	12 39 am
"	Acworth	1 14 am
"	Cartersville	1 49 am
"	Kingston	2 16 am
Arrive	Dalton	3 44 am
"	Chattanooga	5 15 am
ROME EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays		
Leave	Atlanta	4 30 pm
Arrive	Marietta	5 25 pm
"	Kennesaw (Big Shanty)	5 44 pm
"	Cartersville	6 30 pm
Arrive	Kingston	6 59 pm
"	Rome	7 45 pm
MARIETTA EXPRESS—NORTH, Daily except Sunday.		
Leave	Atlanta	6 00 pm
Arrive	Bolton	6 20 pm
"	Gilmore	6 27 pm
"	Vining's	6 31 pm
"	McIvor's	6 33 pm
"	Smyrna	6 41 pm
"	Marietta	6 55 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars from Atlanta to Louisville, Jacksonville to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 11 carries Pullman Cars from Savannah to Chicago and Atlanta to Nashville.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.		
Leave	Chattanooga	8 00 am
Arrive	Dalton	9 44 am
"	Kingston	11 16 am
"	Cartersville	11 42 am
"	Marietta	12 46 pm
Arrive	Atlanta	1 40 pm
NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.		
Leaves	Chattanooga	2 55 pm
Arrive	Dalton	4 30 pm
"	Kingston	6 02 pm
"	Cartersville	6 31 pm
"	Marietta	7 47 pm
Arrive	Atlanta	8 40 pm
No. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily.		
Leave	Chattanooga	10 35 pm
Arrive	Dalton	12 13 am
"	Kingston	1 41 am
"	Cartersville	2 08 am
"	Marietta	3 10 am
"	Atlanta	4 00 am
ROME EXPRESS—SOUTH—Daily Except Sunday		
Leave	Rome	7 10 am
"	Kingston	7 55 am
Arrive	Cartersville	8 22 am
	Kennesaw (Big Shanty)	9 08 am
"	Marietta	9 26 am
Arrive	Atlanta	10 20 am
MARIETTA EXPRESS—SOUTH. Daily except Sunday.		
Leave	Marietta	7 10 am
Arrive	Smyrna	7 22 am
"	McIvor's	7 31 am
"	Vining's	7 34 am
"	Gilmore	7 38 am
"	Bolton	7 45 am
Arrive	Atlanta	8 10 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars from Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans, Louisville to Atlanta.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars from Chicago to Savannah and Louisville to Atlanta.

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

SPENCERIAN PENS

These Famous Steel Pens combine the essential qualities of Elasticity, Durability and real Swan Quill Action, and are suited to all styles of writing. For sale everywhere.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co., N.Y.

aug10—dly wed fri Ne 3

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros, Atlanta, Ga.

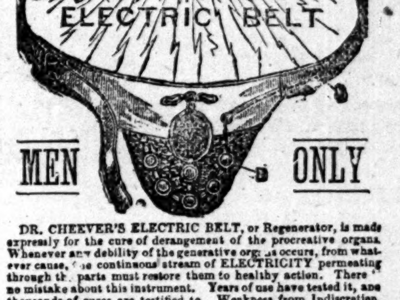
FUNERAL NOTICE.

BENDER.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. William Bender and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Bender from the family residence, 50 West Hunter street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES

The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists. The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.



MEN ONLY

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangement of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

FEATHERS.

WANTED—TO BUY 500 POUNDS SECOND-hand feathers. J. C. Fuller, dealer in groceries and stock feed, 67 Broad street. 1m

HELP WANTED—Male

WILL GIVE A GOOD JOB PRINTER A PERmanent job and fair wages. Apply to Delbridge Bros., 110 Whitehall st.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN TO TAKE charge of Grocery, Hardware and Crockery departments in large retail store carrying a general stock. He must be healthy, active, full of energy and application, of fine address, good habits, sound judgment, and in a word fully capable of buying and selling goods in these departments, and controlling men under him. Unmarried man not over thirty preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to the right man. Address with references, J. H. Hopkins, Store Manager, Anniston, Ala.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

SITUATIONS FURNISHED TEACHERS. APplication form and copy of our "School Journal," sent for postage. Address, National School Supply Bureau, 85 Fith Av., Chicago, Ill. sa tu th

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO BUY A WELL IMPROVED farm somewhere in Middle Georgia for cash. Land must lay well, and a railroad front preferred. Address M. B. Salmon, Lutherville, Meriwether county, Ga.

LADIES TO LEARN HOW TO CUT DRESSES, cloaks, children's clothes and gent's shirts by actual measure. Dress Maker's Magic Scale, 69½ Whitehall street, Atlanta. Agents wanted. tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

300 DOZEN SHEAF OATS—WILL DEliver in lots of 25 dozen. Address M. Cole

TWO HOUSES ON LOT NORTHEAST CORNER Butler and Hunter streets, to be removed at once. The Swift Specific Company. †

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale—A splendid cottage, well furnished; will sell furniture cheap. A splendid opportunity for some one that wants to begin housekeeping. Apply at 24 East Alabama street. 5

FOR RENT—Rooms.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, FRONT AND rear over our store. M. Rich & Bro. tf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION—3 FINE CHAMBER SUITS, 2 PARlor Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, 3 Double and 2 Single Wagons, 3 Horses, 10 o'clock to day. F. M. Queen, Auctioneer, 90 South Broad st.

AT AUCTION—LOT OF PAINTINGS; LARGE ice chest, cost $75; large cook stove; assortment of furniture; spring wagon; Rhody's complete outfit; sale at 10 o'clock, 7 Kimball house. J. H. Gavan, Auctioneer.

PROF. SCHULTZES SPLENDID COLLECTION of Household Furniture, embracing every article wanted in the line: 3 fine Pianos, 2 fine Organs, Carpets, Paintings, China sets, Dining room Furniture, in short the best lot of such goods as has been offered for many years at auction in this city. Sale on Monday, 18th, 10 o'clock. Cash on the Spot. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES—20 CENTS PER day. Mrs. Reed's, McDonough road, 2½ miles out †

FOUND.

FOUND—ONE SET OF TEETH ON WALTON street, between Forsyth and Spring; owner can have same by rewarding finder and paying for this advertisement

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,500, WILL GIVE central Atlanta real estate, worth $8,000 as collateral. Address Loan, this office. tf

ATTENTION, STOCK MEN!

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, GLYNN COUNTY.—UNder and by virtue of an order passed by the court of ordinary of said county, there will be sold before the courthouse door at Brunswick, Glynn county, Georgia, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1883, the stock of cattle and sheep belonging to the estate of John M. Tison, late of said county, deceased, said stock consisting of one thousand (1,000) head of cattle and three hundred (300) head of sheep, more or less.

This sale affords a good opportunity for stock men to purchase one of the largest and best herds of stock cattle in southern Georgia. The cattle and sheep are now running on a good range, and are in splendid condition. For terms of sale and all other information desired, address R. M. Tison, Jamaica, Glynn county, Ga.

R. M. TISON,
W. S. TISON,
Executors of John M. Tison.

June 12, 1883.

GREAT BARGAINS

100 SILVER WATCHES,

WHICH WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES

Sterling Silver Stem-Winding American Watches at

$12.00!

Key-Winders $10.00.

☞Sent C. O. D. to any part of the State.☜

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

31 WHITEHALL ST.

KEEP COOL!

SUMMER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT

TYLER & M'GOODWIN'S,

"THE HABERDASHERS,"

NO. 8 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, UNDER KIMBALL HOUSE.

FINE UNDERWEAR AND GATE CITY SHIRT OUR SPECIALTIES.

BANK
—OF THE—
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL........$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND........50,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually Liable.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 15, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ga. 6s	104	109	Atlanta 7s	110	112
Ga. 6s	106	108	Atlanta 6s	102	105
Ga. 7s 1886	106	108	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	Augusta 6s	101	103
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	125	Macon 6s	100	102
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Rome, new	102	103
Savannah 5s	80	82	Columbus 5s	82	85
Atlanta 8s	116	118			
RAILROAD BONDS					
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char. inc. 6s	60	63
Ga. R. 6s	107	108	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
W. & A. 10s	96	100	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	37	39
Cent. R. 7s	111	112			
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
At. & Char. 1st	102	104			
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	147	149	Central	102	104
At. & Char.	62	64	Aug. & Sav.	115	117
Southwestern	116	118	At. & W. P.	105	107
South Car.	20	25	C. C. & A.	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The market opened firm, at a fraction over yesterday's close. In the early dealings the market was strong, and a further advance of ⅛ to ¾ per cent took place, led by Northwest, but about 11 a. m. this was lost. There was then a partial recovery, after which the market again weakened and about noon sold down ¼ to 1 per cent, the latter for Union Pacific and New Jersey Central. During most of the afternoon the market was strong and up to near the close recorded an advance of 2 per cent in Wabash common, 1 in preferred, and ¼ to ⅞ for the rest of the list, the latter for Central Pacific, while Manhattan Elevated on sale. 100 shares, jumped to 87½ from 46⅝. In final dealings the realizing sales caused a decline of 1 per cent in New Jersey Central and Reading and a fraction on the general list. The market closed weak. The closing prices, compared with yesterday's, show irregular but only fractional changes, except for Wabash common, which fell off 2¼ per cent, and New Jersey Central, which sold down 1. Transactions aggregated 343,000 shares.

Evening — Exchange 4.85½. Governments unchanged; new 5s 103⅜ bid; 4½s 112¾; 4s 119⅝; 3s 103⅝. Money 2@2½. State Bonds dull but strong. Sub-treasury balances: Coin 114,170,000; currency 7,863,000.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	83½	Manhattan Ele.	48½
do. Class A small	†85	Memphis & Char'n	43
Ala. Class B 5s	†102	Metropolitan Ele.	90
do. Class C 4s	†84½	Michigan Central	94¾
Georgia 6s	†104	Mobile & Ohio	16
Georgia 7s mort'ge	†107	N C & St L	58½
Georgia do gold	†16½	New Jersey Central	87½
Louisiana consols	65	N. O. Pac. 1st mort.	†89½
North Carolina old	30	N Y Central	‡22½
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	95
do. funding	10	Norfolk & W'n pre.	42⅜
do. special tax	5	Northern Pac. com.	52⅝
S C con brown	104½	do. preferred	90
Tennessee 6s	39½	Ohio & Miss	35¾
Tennessee new	†39½	do preferred	113
Virginia 6s	†38	Pacific Mail	42¾
Virginia consols	41	Pittsb'g F W & C	133
Virginia deferred	9	Quicksilver	7½
Adams Express	129½	do preferred	35
American Mer Ex	89½	Reading	61
Chesap'ke & Ohio	20	Rich & Alleghany	9¼
Chicago & Alton	135¼	Richmond & Dan	63
Chicago & N W	‡132½	Rich & W Pt Term	36
do preferred	‡151	Rock Island	125½
C St L & N O	79	St L & San Fran	33¾
Consolidated Coal	†27	do preferred	57½
Del., Lack & West	129	do first preferred	99½
Den & Rio Grande	47	St Paul	105½
Erie	38⅜	do preferred	120⅜
East Tenn railroad	9½	Texas Pacific	39½
Fort Wayne	131	Union Pacific	95⅝
Hannibal & St Joe	†42	United States Ex	62½
Harlem	197	Wab St L & Pacific	31½
Houston & Texas	70	do preferred	46⅝
Illinois Central	‡134	Wells & Fargo	125
Lake Shore	112⅞	Western Union	87⅝
L & N	53⅝		

†Bid. ‡Ex-dividend *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 15 1883

New York—The opening and closing figures were the same to-day, and the market holds remarkably steady. The tone still shows considerable dullness. Spots quiet and lower; middling 10 9-16c.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 21,455 bales, against 25,238 bales last week and against 12,956 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 35,451 bales; same time last year 32,512 bales; stock 441,083 bales; same time last year 400,850 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED	
June	10 55@10.56	June	10.55@......
July	10 52@10 53	July	10 52@10.53
August	10 58@10 59	August	10 58@10 59
September	10.32@10 34	September	10.32@10 33
October	10.01@10.02	October	10.01@10 02
November	9.92@ 9.93	November	9 92@......
December	9.94@ 9 95	December	9 93@ 9.92
January	10.01@10 02	January	10.01@10 02
February	10.10@10 14	February	10.10@10 12
March	10.21@10.23	March	10 20@10 22

Closed steady; sales 39,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet and steady. Spots Uplands 5 11-16d; Orleans 5 13-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,350 bales were American; receipts 9,200; American 6,800.

Local market quiet and steady with quotations barely sustained: Good middling 10¼c; middling 9¾c; strict low middling 9⅝c; low middling 9½c; strict good ordinary 9⅛c; good ordinary 8½c; ordinary 7½c; tinges 9¼c; stains 6@8½c.

NEW YORK, June 15—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	21,455
Same time last year	12,956
Showing an increase	8,499
Total receipts	5,850,386
Same time last year	4,557,014
Showing an increase	1,293,372
Exports for the week	39,551
Same week last year	32,512
Showing an increase	7,039
Total exports to date	4,456,153
Same time last year	3,283,326
Showing an increase	1,192,827
Stock at all United States ports	441,083
Same time last year	400,950
Showing an increase	40,133
Stock at interior towns	38,514
Same time last year	35,221
Showing an increase	3,293
Stock at Liverpool	988,000
Same time last year	967,000
Showing an increase	21,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	107,000
Same time last year	71,000
Showing an increase	36,000

NEW YORK, June 15—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1882:

Galveston	819,844
New Orleans	1,642,592
Mobile	310,291
Savannah	806,278
Charleston	564,222
Wilmington	128,502
Norfolk	790,931
Baltimore	76,018
New York	150,889
Boston	187,929
Providence	12,544
Philadelphia	93,121
West Point	217,862
Brunswick	5,508
Port Royal	19,442
Pensacola	4,469
City Point	4,484
Indianola	16,045
Total	5,850,896

NEW YORK, June 15—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries closed steady 2-100 lower than yesterday."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—noon—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 5 11-16; middling Orleans 5 13-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,200; American 6,800; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 5 44-64; July and August delivery 5 48 64; August and September delivery 5 52-64, 5 51-63; September and October delivery 5 49-64; October and November delivery 5 42-64; November and December delivery 5 40-64, 5 39-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

Weekly—Sales 41,000; American ... speculation ...; export 4,...; actual ex...port 50,000; American 39,000; stock 888,000; American 742,000; afloat 260,000; American 107,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—1:30 p. m.—Sales of American 4,800.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 5 45-64; August and September delivery 5 52-64: September and October delivery 5 50-64. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 5 44-64; July and August delivery 5 47-64; August and September delivery 5 51-64; September and October delivery 5 49-64; October and November delivery 5 42-64; November and December delivery 5 40-64; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, June 15—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 9-16; middling Orleans 10 13-16; sales —; net receipts — bales; gross 2,140.

Weekly—Net receipts 45; gross 14,479; exports to Great Britain 19,285; to continent 2,229; sales 1,500; stock 209,847.

GALVESTON, June 15—Cotton easy; middling 10; low middling 9½; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 82 bales; gross 82; sales 711; stock 21,530.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,800; gross 2,818; sales 2,417; exports to continent 1,475; coastwise 3,792.

NORFOLK, June 15—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅛; net receipts 359 bales; gross 359; sales —; stock 24,7 6.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,471; gross 2,471; sales 1,530; exports coastwise 7,142.

BALTIMORE, June 15—Cotton dull; middling 10¼; low middling 10; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts —; gross 100 bales; sales —; stock 18,985.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,851; gross 5,368; sales —; to spinners 102; exports to continent 1,904.

BOSTON, June 15—Cotton steady; middling 10¾; low middling 10¼; good ordinary 9½; net receipts 276 bales; gross 1,910; sales none; stock 6,100.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,245; gross 8,783; sales none; exports to Great Britain 3,224.

WILMINGTON, June 15—Cotton dull; middling 10; low middling 9½; good ordinary 8 5-16; net receipts 4; gross 4; sales none; stock 1,858.

Weekly—Net receipts 25; gross 25; sales none; exports coastwise 560.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—Cotton dull; middling 10⅞; low middling 10½; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 134 bales; gross 290.

Weekly—Net receipts 908; gross 1,826; stock 6,983; exports to Great Britain 1,595.

SAVANNAH, June 15—Cotton easy; middling 9⅞; low middling 9⅜; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 36; gross 37; sales 50; stock 5,007.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,867; gross 1,870; sales 425; exports coastwise 2,209.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10; low middling 9½; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 1,174 bales; gross 2,049; sales 8,550; stock 118,852.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,441; gross 8,728; sales 6,290; exports coastwise 2,227; to Great Britain 16,633.

MOBILE, June 15—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅞; low middling 9½; good ordinary 9⅛; net receipts 199 bales; gross 199; sales none; stock 11,257.

Weekly—Net receipts 435; gross 464; sales 1,000; exports coastwise 1,670.

MEMPHIS, June 15—Cotton dull; middling 10; low middling 9¾; good ordinary 9; net receipts 136 bales; gross 136; shipments none; sales 1,028; stock 23,918.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,069; gross 1,214; shipments 13,671; sales 1,900; to spinners 275.

AUGUSTA—Exchange closed; no market.

CHARLESTON, June 15—Cotton quiet; middling 10; low middling 9¾; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 221; gross 221; sales 25; stock 5,378.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,086; gross 1,086; sales 1,000; exports coastwise 557.

MONTGOMERY, June 15—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 9¼; low middling 8½; good ordinary nominal; net receipts of the week 113 bales; shipments 429; stock of 1882, —; 1883, 1,611; sales 429.

MACON, June 15—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅛; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8½; net receipts of the week 18 bales; sales 8; stock of 1882, 1,364; 1883, 2,511; shipments 522.

COLUMBUS, June 15—Cotton dull; middling 9⅛; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8½; net receipts of the week 123 bales; shipments 265; sales 217; to spinners —; stock 4,881.

NASHVILLE, June 15—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts of the week 46 bales; shipments 54; sales 550; to spinners 401; stock of 1882, 6,014; 1883, 4,469.

SELMA, June 15—Cotton easy; middling 9⅜; net receipts of the week 50 bales; shipments 524; stock, 1883, 2,130.

ROME, June 15—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅞; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts for the week 90 bales; shipments 198; stock 1,372.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 15, 1883

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
July	1 11⅝	1 11⅝	1 09⅜	1 09⅜
August	1 13½	1 13½	1 11⅝	1 11⅝
PORK.				
July	18 17½	18 17½	17 75	17 75
August	18 42½	18 42½	17 87½	17 87½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
July	9 25	9 25	9 02½	9 02½
August	9 22½	9 32½	9 07½	9 07½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 15—Flour—Market steady; patent process $7.25@$7.75; fancy $6.75; choice $6.50; extra family $6.25; family $5.75; superfine $5.25. Wheat—Chicago—The market held its own during the forenoon, but yielded to a decline later in the day that brought prices down. The close developed a sudden drop in prices that resulted in placing the months considerably under opening figures. The close was as follows: June $1.8¼, July $1.09⅜, August $1.11⅝. The local market is firm enough for spots with demand good; No. 2 western old 11.30; Georgia No. 2, new, $1.15@11.20; best $1.25. Corn—Steady; car lots 66@67; smaller quantities 68@70c. Meal—65c. Oats—57c. Wheat Bran—$1.10. Grits—$4.00 ℔ barrel.

BALTIMORE, June 15—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $3.25@$4 00; extra $4.25@$5.00; family $5.25@$6.25; city mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.25@$6.50. Rio brands $6.00@$6.25. Wheat, southern firm; western lower closing dull; southern red $1.18@$1.21; amber $1.22@$1.26; No. 1 Maryland $1.22½ bid; No. 2 western winter red spot June $1.19@$1.19½. Corn southern lower and quiet; western easier and dull; southern white 56@61½; yellow 60@64. Oats dull; southern 45@48; western white 47@48; mixed 45@46; Pennsylvania 45@48.

NEW YORK, June 15—Flour, southern dull, weak; common to fair extra $4.25@$5.20; good to choice $5.25@$6.75. Wheat, cash lots quiet and steadily held; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red $1.06@$1.25; do white $1.02@$1.05; No. 2 red June $1.19¾@$1.20. Corn, cash held firm ungraded 50@65; No. 2 65@65¾; June 64½@64¾. Oats, cash steady; No. 2 45. Hops weak and nominal.

CHICAGO, June 15—Flour nominal; spring wheat $3.50@$5.00; Minnesota $3.50@$4.25; bakers $4.25@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.50; winter wheat $4.00@$6.00. Wheat, weak and lower $1.08¾@$1.09 June. Corn unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 55¼ cash and June. Oats lower at 39½ cash; 39½@39⅝ June.

ST. LOUIS, June 15—Flour unchanged; family $9.95@$5.10; fancy $5.50@$6.20. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall $1.18¼@$1.18½ cash; $1.18¾ June; No. 3 red fall $1.13 bid. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 39⅞@50¼. Oats lower; 39⅝ bid cash.

LOUISVILLE, June 15—Flour firm; extra family $4.00@4.25; high grades $6.50@$6.75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter $1.11@$1.12. Corn quiet; No. 2 white 55½@56; No. 2 mixed 54½@55. Oats quiet; mixed western 41@41½.

CINCINNATI, June 15—Flour in easy; family $4.95@$5.10; fancy $5.40@$5.90. Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter $1.15½ spot. Corn firm at 55. Oats dull at 42¼ spot.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, June 15—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ℔ bbl or 300 lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; Howard cement car lots $1.35; do. retail $1.75; plaster-of-paris ("calc. d,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ℔ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, June 15—Paper—Trade is active; prices steady. Manilla No. 1 10@12c ℔ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb, good wrapping 4@6c ℔ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ℔ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; ran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, June 15—Hides—There is no material change in quotations, though we note a stiffening in the general tone of the market. We quote dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Season is about over for fur skins, hence no demand.

ATLANTA June 15—Leather—Steady; good damaged No. 1, 25; do. No. 2, 22@24; good stamp 28; medium good stamp 27; S. W. good stamp 26; whiteoak sole 38@42; harness 25@40.

ATLANTA, June 15—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ℔ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

ATLANTA, June 15—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

ATLANTA, June 15—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, June 15—Hay—Choice timothy $20.00 per ton; prime do. $19.00.

ATLANTA, June 15—Peas—Stock $1.00; clay $1.25; white $1.50.

ATLANTA, June 1—Tallow—5@6; demand fair.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 15—Tone steady with tendency downward; clear rib sides, carlots 10⅛c; ... lots 10¾c cash; do 30 days time 11c; clear sides same as ... rib sides. Bacon—steady; ... 14½@ 5¼c. Lard—Tierces, refined, 11½@11¾c cash; 11¾@12¼ 30 days; tierces, leaf 13¼c cash; do. 30 days time 13½@13¾c; cans, 50 lbs, ½c above tierce prices; tubs, 50 lbs, ½c above; tin pails, 10 lbs, ½c above; tin pails, 5 lbs, ¾c above; tin pails, 3 lbs, ¾c above.

LOUISVILLE, June 15 Provisions dull; new mess pork $19.25. Bulk meats, shoulders 7½; clear ribs 9.50; clear sides 8⅞. Bacon, shoulders 8.12½; clear ribs 0.37½; clear sides 11; hams, sugar-cured 13¼. Lard unchanged; choice kettle rendered 12½.

NEW YORK, June 15—Pork dull and unsettled, weak; new mess spot $19.75; options nominal. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 10¼. Lard, spot firm closing unsettled and depressed; prime steam spot 11.40@11.42½; June 11.20@11.35.

BALTIMORE, June 15 — Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork $20.25. Bulk meats, loose shoulders and clear rib sides packed 8¾@10¾. Bacon, shoulders 9⅝; clear rib sides 11¾; hams 15@16. Lard, refined 12.

CINCINNATI, June 15 — Pork nominal. Lard nominal at 10⅞. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¼; clear ribs 10⅝; clear sides 11.

CHICAGO, June 15—Pork active, lower; $17.85@17.90 cash and June. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 9¼; short ribs 9¼; short clear 9½.

ST. LOUIS, June 15—Provisions dull and lower to sell, with only a small order trade done.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 15—For the season a fair trade is reported. Coffee—Rio 9@11½c; old government Java 22@28. Sugars—Steady; standard A 9⅝@9¾; granulated 9⅝@9⅞; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; white extra C 9¼; yellow C 8½@8⅝. other goods remain steady; New Orleans sugars scarce; we quote as follows: browns 8; clarified 8½@8¾; whites 9@9½. Molasses — Black strap, 27½ in barrels. Syrup—Choice 60; strictly prime 55@58; prime 50@52; commons 40@45. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs $1.15; cloves 55; allspice 18; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 8½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 8c; X soda 6c; XX do. 6½c; XXX do. 6½; XX cream 9c; lemon 9½c; ginger cakes 9; snaps 8½c. Candy—Assorted stick 12c. Mackerel—Stocks moderate; No. 3 bbls $10.00; ½ bbls $4.75; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $6.0; kits 85; No. 1 ½ bbls $7.00; kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15½. Matches—$4.25. Soda, in kegs, 4@4½c; in boxes 5½. Rice—6½@7½c.

NEW YORK, June 15—Coffee, spot weak; Rio No. 7 June 7.25. Sugar very dull and prices more or less nominal; fair to good refining 6⅞@7; refined, easier; C 7⅛@7⅝; extra C 7¾@7⅞; white extra C 8@8⅝; yellow do. 7⅛@7⅝; yellow 6¾@7⅛; off A 8⅛@8⅜; confectioners A 8¾; standard A 8⅝; cut loaf 9½; crushed 9½; powdered 9⅛@9½; mould A 8¾; granulated 8⅞; Cubes 9⅛. Molasses lower but more active; Cuba, 50 test 26. Rice firm and in fair demand; domestic 5@7¼; Rangoon 2½ in bond; Java 5¾, duty paid.

BALTIMORE, June 15—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8@9½. Sugar firm; A soft 8⅞.

CINCINNATI, June 15—Sugar firmer; hard refined 9¼@9¾; New Orleans 6¾@7⅞.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, June 15 Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, June 15—Whisky steady at $1.16½@$1.17.

CHICAGO, June 15—Whisky unchanged at $1.16

CINCINNATI, June 15—Whisky steady at $1.13.

LOUISVILLE, June 15—Whisky quiet at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, June 15—Whisky steady at $1.14.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 15—Spirits turpentine firm at 35; rosin, strained dull at $1.25; good strained steady at $1.30; tar steady at $1.45; crude turpentine steady at $1.25 for hard; $2.00 for yellow dip and virgin.

SAVANNAH, June 15—Rosin opened and closed firm; sales — barrels; turpentine opened firm and closed firm at 36 for regulars; sales 100 barrels.

CHARLESTON, June 15—Spirits turpentine firm at 35; rosin steady; strained to good strained $1.35.

NEW YORK, June 15—Rosin firm at $1.62½@$1.67½; turpentine firmer at 38½@39.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 15—The market is comparatively dull and glutted with vegetables. Butter, eggs and small chickens are dull and of slow sale. We quote: Eggs 16c. Butter—Choice 20c; prime 16@18c; fair 12@15c. Poultry Market fairly supplied; chickens, large size 20@25c; small 8@12½c; hens 35c; cocks 30c. Irish Potatoes — $3.00@$3.50 ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—65@75c ℔ bu. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$3.00@$3.50 ℔ bbl. Cabbage—3@3½c ℔ lb. Feathers — Choice 55; prime 47½@50. Cheese — Best 14½.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, June 15—We quote: Horses—Plug in fair demand at $80@$175, owing to quality; combination dull at $150@$175; saddle $125@$150. Mules—14-hands $90@$100; 14½-hands $110@$115; 15-hands $120@$125.

CINCINNATI, June 15—Hogs steady; common and light $5 50@$6 60; packing and butchers $6.15@$6.70

SUNDAY SCHOOL

AUGUSTA, GA., June 13th, 1883.

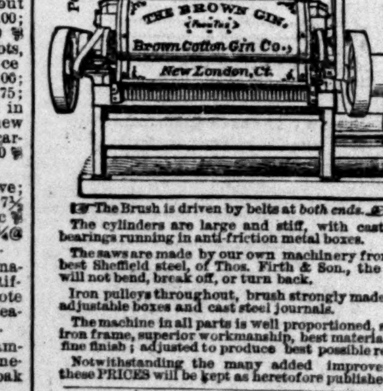
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF the Telfair Memorial Sunday School Building will be received by the Building committee at the office of A. M. Macmurphy, Architect, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 2d day of July, 1883.
Plans and specifications can be seen at my office. Blank forms for proposals and information as to the manner of bidding can be obtained from me.
Separate bids are desired upon Stonework, Brickwork and Plastering, Carpenters' work, Plumbing, Painting, Slating, Tin and Iron Work, as well as upon the structure complete.
All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty of responsibility, and the right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
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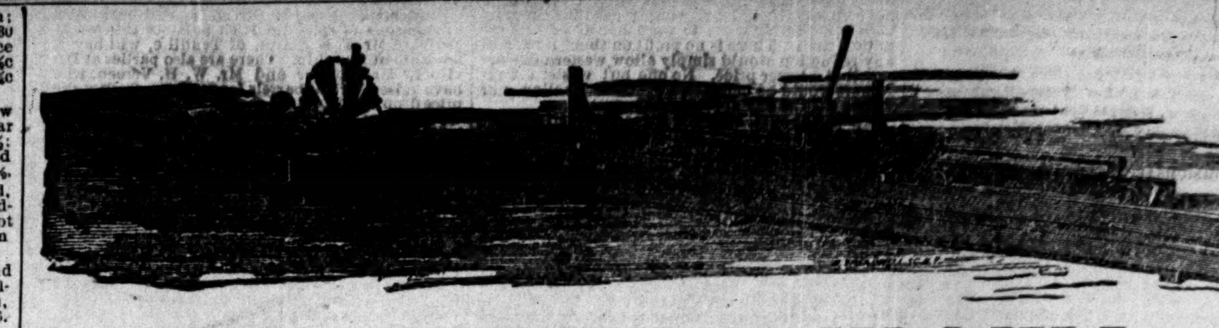


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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Room 6 No. 48 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga
In Practice 8 Years.
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SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
VIA THE
GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 27TH, 1883, THE Georgia Pacific Railway will sell tickets from Atlanta to all Stations on the road to Anniston inclusive, good to return same day, at
ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
Train leaves Atlanta, Whitehall Street Station, at 7:55 a.m.; returning, arrives at Atlanta 7:45 p.m., thus enabling passengers to spend
NEARLY THE ENTIRE DAY
At any of the thriving towns, or cool mountain and river resorts along the line of road between Atlanta and Anniston.
Remember the fare, three cents per mile for the Round Trip, limited to the Sunday issued only. No extension of limit will be granted.

SCHEDULE

TICKET FARE ROUND TRIP.	a. m.			p.m.
	7 55	Leave	Atlanta...Arrive	7 45
$ 25	8 20	Arrive	Chattahoochee	7 14
45	8 38		Mableton	6 52
55	8 48		Austell	6 43
65	8 57		Salt Springs	6 34
80	9 14		Douglasville	6 16
95	9 33		Winston	6 02
1 15	9 50		Villa Rica	5 44
1 35	10 10		Temple	5 24
1 60	10 36		Bremen	4 59
1 90	11 05		Tallapoosa	4 30
2 10	11 26		Muscadine	4 09
2 30	11 50		Edwardsville	3 45
2 50	p.m. 12 15		Heflin	3 20
2 70	12 35		Davisville	3 00
2 80	12 46		Choccolocco	2 50
2 90	1 00		DeArmanville	2 35
3 05	1 15		Oxford	2 22
3 10	1 30		Anniston...Leave	2 05 p.m
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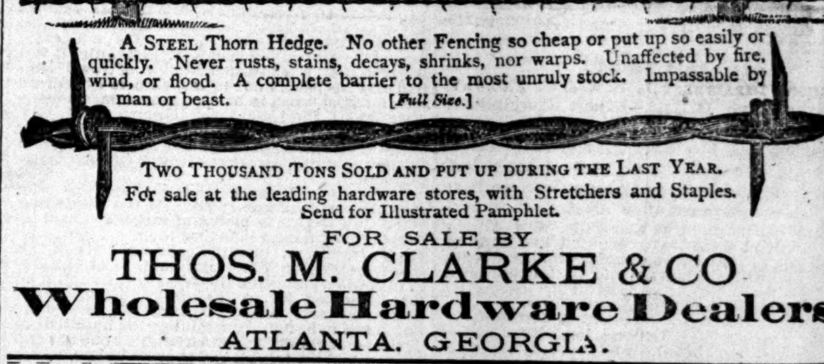
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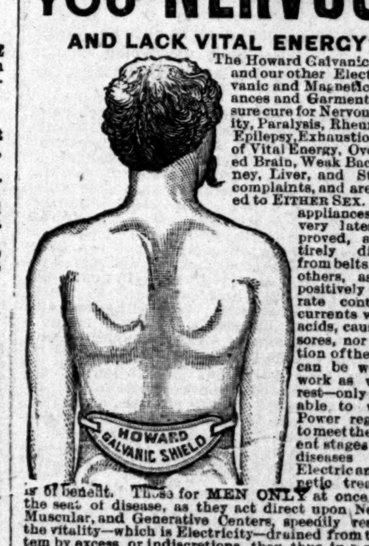
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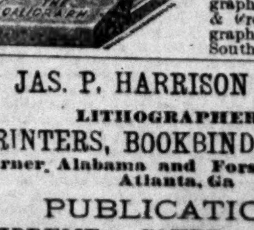
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Neurozone, (new Nerve-Life, Strength and Vigor) is a positive restorative for the Loss of Manly Vigor in Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, no matter from what cause. In Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, and kindred ailments, this Standard Remedy is a certain cure, and to all such sufferers, who send a statement of their troubles, a quantity sufficient to prove its virtue will be sent Free of Cost. Address,
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FOR STEAM IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. THOUSands use it satisfactorily for Grates. Burns freely and is quite free from sulphur. Before making contracts all consumers will find it to their interest to address E. S. BRAZELTON,
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SMITH'S
EXTRACT OF MAY FLOWER,
The Cap Sheaf of the Chemist's Skill.
The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.
This Remedy has stood the test of time, has been weighed in the scales of public opinion, and to-day has an army of men, women and children, who over their own signatures bear testimony to its curative properties. Some have been cured of Diabetes, some of Bright's Disease, some of Inflammation of the Bladder, some of Catarrh of the Bladder, some of Incontinence of the Urine, some of Leucorrhœa, or Whites, some of pains in the Back and Loins, some of diseases of the Prostate Gland.
For all Diseases arising from a diseased state of the Bladder and Kidneys, this Remedy stands without a rival.
Without a rival in the number of cures effected; without a rival in the purity of its composition; without a rival in number of bottles sold. The annual sale of Smith's Extract of May Flower exceeds the sales of all other Kidney Remedies combined.
DR. ELI IVES, says: "That in many aggravated cases, where Buchu had failed to produce any benefit, May Flower has effected a speedy cure."
DR. J. H. BIRD, says: "I have found May Flower to be a remedy for all Kidney complaints, far superior to Buchu or Juniper."
DR. H. F. MARTIN, says: "May Flower acts more promptly in all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys than any remedy which has come under my notice."
DR. BENJ. H. LONG, says: "I have found May Flower exceedingly beneficial in my treatment of females."
DR. VINC. D. HUYVETTER, says: "Without doubt May Flower is destined to work a revolution in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the urinary organs."
DR. KING, in compiling his dispensatory, has paid a merited tribute to this remedy. See page 396 King's Dispensatory.
A number of authorities might be quoted, but there are none more eminent than the names above. In addition to these authorities, a living host of 60,000, whose certificates are on file in the office of the proprietors of this remedy, bear testimony to its virtues.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Manufactured only by S. B. SMITH & BRO.,
Covington, Ky.
If you are afflicted, send your address to S. B. Smith & Bro., Covington, Ky., for a treatise on Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

There has not been a state case booked at the stationhouse within the past forty-eight hours.

There was a large crowd at the springs yesterday and the tenpin alley was all the go. One lady made a score of 146.

On almost every corner a squad of councilmen may be seen every day making a slate for the election of city officials in July next.

Mrs. Lester's residence on the McDonough road was burglarized again night before last. Only a few articles of jewelry were taken.

Millie Foster, an old colored woman whose home was on Ellis street, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. The woman was about 80 years of age and her death is attributed to old age.

About noon yesterday an alarm of fire was turned in from box fifteen, caused by a chimney burning out at the Alexander property, 33 North Pryor street. No damage was done.

Stationhouse Keeper Buchanan yesterday presented "Old Limerick" a pair of pantaloons, but when Limerick essayed to put them on the pantaloons were found to be only knee breeches.

Two fine Jersey heifers were yesterday purchased by Dr. J. P. Crichton, of Kirkwood. For the two he paid $475. He bought one from Major Danria, of Athens, and the other from Prof. Neal, of Kirkwood.

President Root, of the park commission yesterday put a squad of twelve hands in the new Grant park and to-day another squad of twelve will be added. Already one avenue has been cut through the park.

The chamber of commerce will meet at ten o'clock this morning at the courthouse for the purpose of organizing. Reports of importance from committees on constitution and location will be received. A full attendance is desired.

The little negro, Walter Moore, who told a heartrending tale of suffering because he fell from a train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road when he was stealing a ride, is up and skipping around quite cheerily for a dying darkey.

A creditor's bill was filed a few days ago at the clerk's office of the superior court, asking that a receiver for the estate of G. H. Brown, deceased, be appointed for the purpose of winding up the business of the crockery and cutlery store of the estate of said Brown. Judge Hammond granted the petition and appointed John Johnson temporary receiver. The case was set apart for final hearing yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but on account of the defendants not being ready for trial, the case was put off until next week.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon the horses attached to the buggy of Dr. J. H. Logan became frightened at a passing locomotive at Loyd street crossing, and before any danger was anticipated, both horses turned suddenly down the railroad and came near upsetting the vehicle and running away. By some means the horses got out of their harness and across the tongue and before they could be taken out, began kicking, the doctor being missed only a few inches. They were finally quited and gotten out, the damage done amounting to but little.

SELLING REAL ESTATE.

Several Pieces of Property Change Hands Under the Hammer of the Auctioneer.

The sale on Merritt's avenue and Pine street by Messrs. Goode, Elmore & Fontaine, yesterday afternoon, was attended by a large crowd of persons who manifested by their rapid and liberal bidding a desire to own real estate in that section of the city. Six of the lots sold were 48x187½ feet and fronted on Merritt's avenue running back to a ten foot alley which connects Calhoun and Bishop streets. Lot No. 1 was located at the corner of Calhoun street and Merritt's avenue and was purchased by Dr. J. S. Todd for $775. Lot No. 2 was bought by the same gentleman for $650. Lot No. 3 was knocked down to Dr. Henry Wilson for $705. Dr. J. W. Mercer bought lot No. 4 for $615. Lot No. 5 went to Mr. W. H. Haskell for $610, and lot No. 6 to Mr. Grant Wilkins for $515. Mr. L. E Adams purchased the cottage and lot fronting on Pine street. The cottage is a neat pretty structure, and the lot is 47¼x167½. The sales amounted to nearly $5,000.

Captain Talley, the Mitchell street real estate agent, yesterday sold a place at Hapeville to Mrs. Sallie J. Bignion for $2,000. The same gentleman closed a contract whereby Mr. Nathan Massey becomes possessor of Hapeville property to the amount of $1,800. Of the same agent Mr. William Lamb bought a place on Bell street for $2,500.

Messrs. Hendrix & McBurney's sale of seven unimproved lots and two houses and lots on Foundry and Haynes streets, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, was postponed. The crowd congregated at the place but a large sewer is being constructed through the lots, which so affected their appearance that the owners of the property would not submit to the sale. As soon as the sewer is completed and the lots have their usual appearance the sale will take place.

Messrs. Hendrix & McBurney yesterday sold a lot on Marietta street near the old rolling mill, to an eastern capitalist for $4,000 cash.

The sale of the Peters property on Kimball street by Colonel Adair, which was booked for yesterday afternoon, was again postponed on account of the fact that several of the choicest lots had been sold at private sale, but the contracts had not been closed.

Mr. Thos. Fleck, of Tennessee, yesterday purchased a vacant lot on Wheat street upon which he will soon begin the erection of buildings to be used as a chair factory.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HAYGOOD.

The Last Rites Over the Remains of a Well Known and Much Loved Lady.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the funeral services of the late Mrs. Green B. Haygood were held at Trinity church in the presence of a very large congregation. The chancel and altar were beautifully covered with floral offerings. The remains were preceded into the church by Revs. Jesse Boring, W. R. Branham, C. A. Evans and T. R. Kendall. The following gentlemen were pall bearers: Messrs. J. A. Anderson, E. E. Rawson, John Milledge, Rev. W. A. Dodge, F. M. Richardson, W. P. Patillo, W. A. Hemphill and E. P. Chamberlin. The members of the family and a large concourse of friends followed the coffin. The entire Girl's High school attended in respect of Miss Laura A. Haygood, the beloved teacher of the first grade. The choir was composed entirely of girls from the school under lead of Prof. Cady.

Rev. T. A. Kendall read from the Psalms. After the singing and prayer Dr. Boring said that it had been determined to have no funeral sermon, but a memorial service in which brief remarks would be made by several ministers, who had known Mrs. Haygood as her pastor. Dr. Boring, Mr. Branham, General Evans and Mr. Kendall, spoke beautifully of the life and services of the good woman. Their remarks brought out the fact well known in Atlanta, that Green B. Haygood and Mrs. Haygood were the founders of Trinity church and its most ardent supporters when it was a little chapel near the city hall, often putting themselves to great stress and self sacrifice to support the good enterprise. Said Dr. Boring: "I believed then and believe now that either that man or that woman would have died rather than see that church fail." Trinity church is now known over the south. It is the largest Methodist church, if not the largest of any denomination, in the state. It is truly a monument to the woman who was buried yesterday and to her husband who died in 1861. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of friends, reverencing the memory of a faithful woman whose whole life was beautiful with good deeds. She was buried beside the grave of her husband.

A MISSING DIAMOND.

A Thief Enters the Room of Mr. Claude Hargrove at the Kimball, and Steals a Stud.

On Monday last, Mr. Claude Hargrove, of Rome, came to Atlanta for the purpose of transacting some private business, and while in the city was the guest of the Kimball house. Wednesday night he was shown to his room and at a reasonable hour retired. In his scarf was a magnificent soltaire diamond stud, valued at about $300. On retiring he placed his scarf on the bureau, and as he thought and attempted to do, locked his room door and was soon asleep. When he arose next morning he found his room door unlocked and his valuable jewel together with his scarf missing.

His loss he kept to himself, doubtless thinking he might run across his missing stud, which he might not otherwise do should he report the loss and get it in circulation. As the day passed on, however, and not getting any clue as to the thief, he told his misfortune to a few friends who are keeping a sharp lookout for the stud. Yesterday he received a dispatch calling him unexpectedly home, and in compliance left on the afternoon train for Rome. The matter will receive the close attention of the police, who may be able to capture the guilty party.

EXPRESS ROBBERS.

An Arrest That Throws Light on Recent Robberies Between Atlanta and New Orleans.

A sharp case of detective work has just been done in New Orleans which throws some light on numerous irregularities recently noticed in the express service between Atlanta and that city. Mr. John Lovett of the Atlanta southern express office, who has just returned, gives an interesting account of how he and Detective J. F. Hildebrand worked up the small clue they had on the guilty parties.

Several articles have recently been missed, but on the 31st of May a gold watch, valued at $125, expressed from New York to W. F. Williams, of Pensacola, was lost. This set Superintendent Clayton to work to ferret out the cause of the leakage. The package was found to have passed Atlanta. An accurate description of the watch was obtained, and Mr. Lovett, with Detective Hildebrand, were put to work to see what they could make out of the case. They went to Montgomery but after two days investigation found that the fault could not lie with any of the employes of the company between Atlanta and Montgomery. Their suspicions fell on express messenger A. Adams and baggage master E. J. Goodwin, who go together from Montgomery to New Orleans. Mr. Lovett sent detective Hildebrand on to New Orleans while he remained in Montgomery to work up developments at that end of the line. Arriving in New Orleans Hildebrand assumed the name of John Walker. He began a thorough search of the pawn shops of the city and was at last rewarded by finding the watch in a shop owned by a man named Hart. He was refused a close inspection of the watch by the pawn broker who seemed to suspect something. Hildebrand found detective Pecora of New Orleans and preserving his incognito told him the object of his visit. Pecora reported the conversation at the express office. He was told that the authorities were on trace of the stolen watch, but they knew no man named Walker who was authorized to do anything in the matter. Suspicion fell on the alleged John Walker as an accomplice. Last Monday Pecora arrested E. J. Goodwin as he entered Hart's pawn shop. Hildebrand or Walker heard of the arrest of Goodwin and went to the stationhouse to see him. Here he was recognized by Pecora as the suspicious individual and was at once arrested. He produced his proper credentials and was at once released. Hildebrand then interviewed Goodwin, who said Adams had stolen the watch and had gotten him to pawn it on condition that they should divide the profits. Adams was arrested next day but was released on his own recognizance. Goodwin was taken to Montgomery by Hildebrand where he and Adams were to have a preliminary hearing yesterday. It is hoped that the examination of these men may throw some light on the fate of several money packages and other articles of value recently missed by the express company.

WHAT WE EAT.

Prevailing Prices as They Were Found at the Stores and Stalls Last Night.

Squashes six for a dime.
Catsup, $1.00 per gallon.
Shad 50 to 75 cents each.
Pie fruits $1.50 per dozen.
Sago, 10 cents per pound.
Flour, $5 to $8 per barrel.
Lettuce, 5 cents per head.
Citron, 25 cents per pound.
Trout, 10 cents per pound.
Canteloupes 10 to 20 cents.
Dates, 10 cents per pound.
Hams, 16 cents per pound.
Cabbage, 3 cents per pound.
Pickles, 80 cents per gallon.
Lemons, 35 cents per dozen.
Oatmeal, 6 cents per pound.
Parsley, 5 cents per bunch.
Carrots, 5 cents per bunch.
Rye bread, 10 cents per loaf.
Radishes, 5 cents per bunch.
Hominy, 2 cents per pound.
Beets, 5 bunches for 25 cents.
Terrine de Foies Gras, $1 25.
Eggs, 17½ cents per dozen.
Turnips, 5 cents per bunch.
Lentils, 12½ cents per pound.
Currants 10 cents per pound.
Perch, 12½ cents per pound.
Bacon, 12½ cents per pound.
Corn meal 75 cents per bushel.
Dewberries, 10 cents per quart.
Dried peas, 10 cents per quart.
Cucumbers, 25 cents per dozen.
Celery sauce, 35 cents per pint.
Barley, 5 to 8 cents per pound.
Tomatoes, 10 cents per quart.
New onions, 5 cents per bunch.
Sheet geletine $1.25 per pound.
Middlings, 11½ cents per pound.
Snap beans, 5 cents per quart.
Chow-chow, 80 cents per gallon.
Butter, 15 to 20 cents per pound.
Sweet potatoes, 25 cents per peck.
Corn beef, 12½ cents per pound.
Veal, 12½ to 15 cents per pound.
Westphalia, 30 cents per pound.
Pine apples, 20 to 25 cents each.
Cheese, 16 to 20 cents per pound.
Graham flour, 5 cents per pound.
Prunes, 10 to 20 cents per pound.
Oranges, 50 cents to $1 per dozen.
Mutton, 10 to 18 cents per pound.
Strawberries, 20 cents per quart.
Gooseberries, 15 cents per quart.
Huckleberries, 10 cents per quart.
Round Steak, 15 cents per pound.
Fresh pig's feet 44 cents per dozen.
Beans, (dried) 15 cents per quart.
Asparagus, 10 to 15 cents a bunch.
Lard, 13½ to 16½ cents per pound.
Honey, in jars, 30 cents per pound.
Bananas, from $1.50 per bunch up.
Sausages, 10 to 12½ cents per pound.
Noodles, 12½ to 25 cents per pound.
Soup meat, 6 to 10 cents per pound.
Rhubarb, green, 10 cents per bunch.
Best cuts of beef, 18 cents per pound.
Fresh pork, 10 to 15 cents per pound.
Beef roasts, 12½ to 18 cents per pound.
Dried beef tongues, 50 to 75 cents each.
Veal cutlets, 12½ to 20 cents per pound.
Rhubarb, 12½ cents per pound, in cans.
Preserves and jellies, 20 cents per pound.
English peas 5 cents per quart, 3 for a dime.
Horseradish, grated, 25 cents per pint bottle.
Epicurian Graham wafers 8 cents per pound.
Live chickens 15 to 50 cents each for the best.
Peach and apple butter 15 to 20 cents per pound.
Lemon and orange peel 25 cents per pound each.
Herbs and roots 5 cents per ounce, 50 cents per pound.
Bent's celebrated water crackers 30 cents per pound.
Coffees, roasted, 15 to 20 cents per pound. Green from 10 to 15.
New Irish potatoes 30 cents per peck, old ones 20 cents per peck.
Raisins, London layers, 20 cents per pound. Dehase, 30 cents. Valanchis 10 cents.
Figs, dried, 30 cents per pound. In heavy syrup, two pounds, canned, 50 cents. Quart jars 75 cents. In French cordial.
Spanish mackerel 15 cents per pound; western lake fish; salmon 10 cents per pound; drum 10 cents; headless red snappers 10 cents per pound: black fish 25 cents per string.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN M. CLARKE

His Remains Laid to Rest in Oakland Cemetery—Adjournment of the Courts.

The funeral services of Mr. John M. Clarke were conducted from the Central Presbyterian church, on Washington street, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Before the funeral cortege arrived at the church, nearly every seat in the house was occupied. It was a noticeable fact that the congregation was composed of the older citizens of Atlanta, prominently among whom were ex-judges and prominent members of the Atlanta bar. Promptly at ten o'clock the remains were borne into the church by Dr. A. J. Link, R. C. Clarke, D. A. Beattie, Colonel R. M. Patton, Major S. B. Spencer and Colonel P. L. Mynatt closely followed by a number of sorrowing relatives and friends. The funeral services were beautiful and impressive and were conducted by Rev. G. B. Strickler, assisted by Rev. Dr. Barnett and Rev. N. Keff Smith. In respect to his memory and former relations to the bar, both the city and superior courts adjourned and the officers attended the funeral in a body. The remains were followed to Oakland cemetery by scores of friends, and were interred in the family burying lot.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Dr. I. C. Riddler says: "Persons who use Brown's Iron Bitters always speak well of it. It is a good medicine."

The Washington seminary, well known as an excellent school for girls, and heretofore successfully conducted by Misses Washington and associates, promises to attain in the future even greater success than it has yet known. Mrs. Baylor Stewart, an experienced and accomplished teacher, who succeeds Miss Washington, will have associated with her Mrs. B. Mallon, of whom commendation is not needed, and Miss Mary Bethune, who is now principal of the public grammar school for girls at Americus, Ga., and who has acquired distinction for her thorough methods of teaching and powers of discipline. This school, under the management of these ladies, is to be well equipped in every department, and will afford every possible facility for the comfort and thorough education of every girl committed to their care.

Virginia Professors in the University of Texas.

From the Industrial South.

Dr. J. W. Mallett, the present eminent professor of general and applied chemistry and pharmacy in the university of Virginia, has been tendered a similar position in the university of Texas, and he has accepted it. This will be a great loss to Virginia and a great gain to the lone star state. Dr. Humphreys, a native Virginian, now of Vanderbilt university, has accepted the Greek chair in the university of Texas; and Virginia is proud of the compliment thus paid to her. Dr. William LeRoy Broun, another native Virginian, now president of the agricultural college of Alabama, at Auburn, has been elected professor of mathematics in the university of Texas, and he, too, has accepted. Dr. Broun is an able and accomplished gentleman; distinguished as well for his vigorous brain as for the attainments of well-directed study. His adopted state will soon be cherishing him as a jewel, but his mother state will always claim his fame as a part of hers. The university of Texas has an endowment of $600,000, together with two million acres of Texas land now worth from $2 to $2.50 per acre.

Rome Excursion To-Day.

The State road will sell excursion tickets this morning to Rome at the low price of $1.50 the round trip. To avoid any confusion the excursion train will depart from the Union depot at 7:40, city time. This hour will enable citizens to eat their breakfast before leaving. Ample coaches will be provided for all who may desire to take the trip.

Excursion tickets at these low rates can only be purchased at the Union depot.

Commencement Exercises at Dalton Female College

Sunday June 17th, at 11 o'clock, in College chape —Sermon by Dr. W. H. Potter.

Monday, June 18th, 8 o'clock p. m.—Recitations by first division of sophomore class, with some exercises of the primaries and calisthenics.

Tuesday, June 19th, 8 o'clock p. m.—Annual concert, with broom drill.

Wednesday, June 20th, 10 o'clock a. m —Annual union celebration of the Clio and Calliopean societies, at the close of which a speech by Mr. W. P. Woolly, of Atlanta, Ga. At 8 o'clock p. m. recitations by second division of sophomore class and calisthenics.

Thursday, June 21st, commencements day—9:30 o'clock a. m., junior exhibition. Subjects debated: Should colleges give honors? Should commencements be abolished? Should college girls wear uniforms? Should Peter Piper have put his wife in a pumpkin shell? and other subjects, followed by speech of Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Rome, Ga. Eight o'clock p. m., senior graduation.

C. Bode, of Athens, Ga., has the reputation of making the very finest snow flake ice cream.

Mosquito.

The Lathrop frame is the only good frame. †

Govern your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when in company.

A military reputation is often lost by the finding of a court martial.

C. Robinson, 206 S. Broad street, Savannah, Ga., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of dyspepsia."

Telephone Subscribers.

ATLANTA, GA., June 15, 1883.

Below I give you the numbers and names of new subscribers connected this month, which please add to your list, viz:

175—A. C. Johnson.
129—Carlton & Smith.
346—Paul Jones.
343—Reed, Reinhart & Arrowood.
239—Hammond, Zachery & Hammond.
285—McKinney & Truit.
286—Fred Massa.
287—Dr. G. G. Roy.
322—Dave Wylie, yardmaster Western and Atlantic railroad.

There are several others that have subscribed and will have their telephones in a few days. To those who contemplate having telephones put in at an early date, would do well to subscribe at once. I am constantly receiving orders and putting up telephones, and I look for a boom before many weeks in the telephone business here, such as few people ever expected for Atlanta. I am free to acknowledge that few business men will or can afford to do without the use of the telephone, since it is no longer a question as to the service and importance it is in business houses and residences. Respectfully,

H. H. JACKSON, Manager.

Mosquito.

Buy the Lathrop frame if you want to be happy. †

Postponed.

The excursion to Rome by the Ladies' Hospital association, which has been advertised for Wednesday, June 20th, has been postponed. It seems that since the date was selected for this excursion several have been run to Rome, and the managers do not feel justified in imposing so much upon the hospitalities of the city. The future time for the excursion will be duly advertised.

Ten dollars for a blue flannel suit. Color warranted. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Publishers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Parties who have ordered will receive the copies ordered by mail.

Boys' clothing; largest stock; lowest prices Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Mosquito.

Buy the Lathrop frame. Every one does who sees it. †

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

For Warm Weather.

Serge Nuns cloth drap de Ete and Seer Sucker suits to fit large and small. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Notice.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until June 20th, 1883, for lease of elegant dining room and lunch counter in union passenger depot for one year. Possession given successful bidder July 1st, 1883. Right to reject any and all bids reserved.

JNO. H. FEEBLES, D. M.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Our $10 all-wool cassimere suits can't be equaled. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

M. J. WHITFIELD VS. W. P. WHITFIELD—Libel for divorce in Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1883.—It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, in the above stated case, that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this state: It is ordered by the court that service be perfected by the publication of this order once a month for four months, before next term of this court, in Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia.

W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from minutes of Fulton Superior Court, April 12, 1883. C. H. STRONG, Clerk.

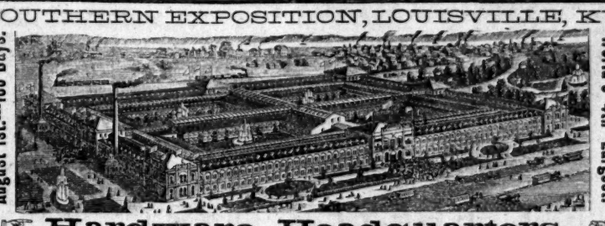
C. B. GIBSON,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
FOR THE
Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons,
GIVES HIS OPINION OF
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDER

Chicago, Ills., March, 31, 1883.

Messrs. STEELE & PRICE,

Gentlemen:—After the examination of many samples of Baking Powders, which I purchased in the open market, I find DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER to be a superior article, free from any adulturant or deleterious chemical, such as Terra Alba, Alum, etc. I find it to be composed of articles of a superior quality, combined in such proportions as to render the greatest volume of Carbonic Acid Gas, which shows it to be a perfect powder, based on scientific formulæ. I find it to contain no Ammonia compounds, which are products of animal and vegetable decomposition, and which I would consider unhealthful, inasmuch as it is absorbed by the dough to a certain extent in the baking process. In fact, by my examination and experiments I am led to believe "Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder" to be a superior article, and one for efficiency and healthfulness, I would not hesitate to recommend. Respectfully, C. B. GIBSON,
Analytical Chemist, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION, LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 1st.—100 Days.



World's 4th Largest.
Hardware Headquarters.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.
Special prices on FENCE WIRE, BAR and SHEET IRON and General Hardware.



LOOSE BOWELS.
Hahn's Revolution in Medicine
Send ten 3-cent stamps for 50 cent package of Hahn's Sure Cure for Diarrœa, Dysentery, Cholera, etc, etc., together with "Instructions for Home Treatment" Only one package to each person. This is a sure cure or money refunded. Address KIDD'S PHARMACY, Benton Harbor, Mich. 88su

REDUCTION IN GAS BILLS
BY THE
ATLANTA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
THE CITY COUNCIL HAVING REFUSED permission to the Oil Gas Company to open the streets and lay their mains, the
ATLANTA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
Will make a reduction to its consumers. Gas consumed after July 1st, 1883, will be charged at $2.50 per thousand cubic feet. A discount of 20 per cent will be allowed on bills paid at the Company's office from the 1st to 6th of the month, making the price
$2.00 PER THOUSAND NET.
Thanking our patrons for their patronage in the past we hope to receive it in the future, promising a further reduction when the consumption will justify the same.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. MECASLIN,
Treasurer Atlanta Gaslight Co.

DAVIS & NIX.....AUCTIONEERS
5 CHOICE PEACHTREE LOTS. 5
FIRST CLASS AND GILT EDGE.
—WE WILL SELL ON—
THURSDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, 1883
—AT 4 P. M.—
AT AUCTION,
—ON THE PREMISES,—
5 GILT EDGE PEACHTREE ST. LOTS 5

Three of these lots are on the east side of Peachtree, sometimes called Oak street, and two of them, Nos. 1 and 2, extend through to Ivy street, with a frontage of 62 feet each on Peachtree street with a depth of 225 to 260 feet to Ivy. No 3 has a front on Peachtree of 63 feet, and extends back to Mrs. Fay's property north line 70 feet and south line 97 feet deep, and adjoins on the north W. Rhode Hill. The elegant lot No. 1 joins the W. M. Lowry property, now the residence of Walter A. Taylor, Esq., and Mr. Thomas D. Meador. Opposite this valuable property on Peachtree street is the beautiful property of Mrs. Edgar Thompson, C. P. N. Barker, Ben H. Hill, Esqrs., and others. Lots 4 and 5 are 43½x192 feet, located on the east side of West Peachtree street, the first vacant lot on the east side of West Peachtree street, north of Cedar street. These lots are gems, and such lots are not often on the market. We will sell lots 1, 2 and 3 at so much per front foot. Lot No. 3 will be sold for residence property perpetually.
Terms—Half cash; balance three months with 8 per cent interest.
Free ride on Peachtree street cars at hour of sale. Sale Thursday, June 21st, 1883, at 4:30 p.m. Be on hand promptly and secure your choice of these beautiful Peachtree lots, Respectfully yours,
DAVIS & NIX,
Real Estate and Renting Agents, 3 Kimball house, Pryor street.

THE BEST COAL CREEK
COAL.
BY THE CAR-LOAD DELIVERED IN ANY part of the city.
Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at Mine Prices Direct from the mines.
E. P. MILLER,
Agent East Tennessee Coal Co.
Office Atlanta Transfer Co,
172 West Peters street

ANCHOR LINE
U. S. Mail Steamships
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second Cabin, $40.
Steerage, Outward $28, Prepaid $21.
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN SERVICE.

BELGRAVIA	"	June 16, July 21, Aug. 25
FURNESSIA	Sails	June 30, August 4, Sept. 8
CITY OF ROME	"	July 14, August 18, Sept 22

Cabin passage $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotland and Ireland.
For passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, New York
or MANN & JOHNSON,
4 Kimball House, Atlanta.



PERFECT FOLLY
No longer wear a heavy, warm, shapeless suit, when you can buy a light, comfortable, nice fitting suit so cheap at
A. O. M. GAY'S
37 PEACHTREE STREET.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,
STAUNTON, VA.
MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.
OPENS SEPTEMBER 5TH, CLOSES JUNE, 1884.
UNSURPASSED IN ITS LOCATION; IN ITS buildings and grounds; in its general appointments and sanitary arrangements; its full corps of superior and experienced teachers; its unrivalled advantages in Music, Modern Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Physical Culture and Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Book-keeping; the successful efforts made to secure health, comfort and happiness; its opposition to extravagance; its standard of solid scholarship.
For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogues.

BARGAINS
We offer from this day on our entire stock of Cass Suits at a
REDUCTION
OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
In addition to the above
BARGAINS
We have a small lot of
BROKEN & SINGLE SUITS
of first-class all-wool Goods, which we will sell at
$10 & $12 A SUIT
FORMER PRICE $18 AND $20.
All we ask is for you to
SEE FOR YOURSELF.
A full line of CICILEAN and ALAPACA
COATS & VESTS
In black and colored. Also a fine line of
UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY!
Please give us a call. Very respectfully,
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store, 34 Whitehall.

BOTTOM FACTS ABOUT
CLOTHING
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 WHITEHALL ST.
ARE RECEIVING THE LATE STYLES OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.



Alpacas, Drap de Etes, Linen, Seer Suckers, White Vests, and an endless variety of summer neckwear.
We are now offering Cassimere Suits at greatly reduced prices
Our Hosiery and Under wear cannot be equaled.
Boys' and Children's Clothing a specialty.
Clothing sent out of the city on approval and returned, express paid.

TAYLOR'S
CHINESE INSECT POWDER
Is recommended by the Housekeepers of Atlanta as a
DESTROYER OF FLIES, FLEAS AND BED BUGS.
Every family should have a bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR,
Cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

The undersignes, manufacturers' agents for the southern and southwestern states for
THE HOLLOWAY CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,



Fire Engines, etc., are prepared to furnish Fire Extinguishers, Engines, etc for hotels, factories, railroad depots, etc., and also to furnish full outfits for towns and cities.
All correspondence give prompt attention.
MILES COMMANDER & CO.
Manufactures and Mercantile Agency
21 MARIETTA AND 10 BROAD STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
Quick and Easy Child-Birth
Thousands of women over the land testify to the wonderful effects of this great remedy; it will not only shorten labor and lessen the intensity of pain and suffering beyond expression, but better than all, if thereby greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child. This great boon to suffering woman is *Holmes' Liniment, or Mother's Friend.* Prepared and sold by J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.50 bottle. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

BOHNEFELD.
The oldest Undertaking Establishment in the city.



Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Burial Cases, Caskets, etc. Hearses and carriages furnished at most reasonable rates. 5 N. Forsyth street, DeGive's opera house, Atlanta, Ga. Orders by telegram or otherwise will receive prompt attention day or night.
J. H. GLENNY, ATWOOD VIOLETT
GLENNY & VIOLETT,
COTTON BROKERS
196 GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS,
Orders for futures executed in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool.
Correspondents:
MESSRS. FIELDING & GWYNN, NEW YORK.
MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM & HINSHAW, LIVERPOOL.

FOR SALE.
THE NEW AND COMPLETE 3 STORY BRICK Building known as the
CENTRAL HOTEL,
In the prosperous city of Spartanburg, S. C.
This property has a frontage on the public square, running back 229 feet, two handsome stores and a large grand entrance with office on the lower story; two upper stories are divided into 30 large and well ventilated rooms. Servants rooms and kitchen in 2 story brick rear building connected with a conveniently arranged covered way; large back yard encased with a closed fence.
This property is first-class and can command a trade equal to its capacity. Titles guaranteed, and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to
A. J. GWYNN,
Real Estate Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

THE FINEST
DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS,
FREEZERS, FLY FANS,
FRUIT JARS EVAPORATORS.

Cheapest ever offered in the State. Beautiful new style Decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc. Housekeepers, look at our goods before you buy. It will save you money.

McBRIDE & CO.

London Smoked
EYE PROTECTORS.



I have just received a large stock of fine Smoked Eye Protectors, the finest ever imported. Also, a large stock of fine Gold and Steel Specks and Eye Glasses in fine double convex, blue and white lenses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall street.

FIVE MILLIONS OF BRICK

Now in stock and for sale cheap.

B. G. LOCKETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in the

"CELEBRATED CHATTAHOOCHEE
RIVER BRICK."

We are prepared to supply any demand, and will fill all orders promptly. We also manufacture the best and cheapest

OIL PRESSED AND FANCY BRICK

In the south. Builders and contracrors will save money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 33 Broad street, up stairs, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 11-16; New York at 10 9-16; in Atlanta t 9¾.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, June 15, 15:31, P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.19	69	67	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.20	74	...	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	81	74	S. E	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Key West	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Mobile	30 08	69	...	N.	Light	.88	Clear.
Montgomery	30.08	80	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 02	84	74	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.09	81	78	S. E.	Light	.08	Fair.
Palestine	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Savannah	30.18	74	...	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a. m	30.15	71	68	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 a. m	30.17	77	68	S. E	Fresh	....	Cloudy.
2:31 p. m	30.15	73	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
6:3 p. m	30 16	74	67	E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
10:31 p. m	30.19	69	67	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30 15	Maximum ther	79.0
" " ther	72.7	Minimum "	69.0
" " hu'y	84.7	Total rainfall	.00

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max Tem	Min Tem	Ra'n Fall.
Atlanta	79	69	.00
Spartanburg	80	67	.00
Toccoa	77	67	.01
Gainesville	87	67	.00
Dalton	89	68	.00
Calhoun	87	65	.00
Cartersville	87	71	.00
West Point	89	67	.00
Newnan	86	62	.00
Griffin	86	67	.00

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE		
1 Wilmington	81	64	.00
2 Charleston	84	68	.15
3 Augusta	88	70	.12
4 Savannah	90	72	.12
5 Atlanta	85	67	.00
6 Montgomery	93	69	.00
7 Mobile	97	69	.00
8 New Orleans	94	73	.05
9 Galveston	94	75	.00
10 Vicksburg	95	70	.00
11 Little Rock	94	65	.00
12 Memphis	93	62	.00
Mean of Districts	90 8	68.7	.04

RAILROAD MEN!

YOUR LIVES DEPEND UPON YOUR TIME-keepers. The following gentlemen:

Mr. W. L. Hyer.....Engineer W. & A. R. R.
Mr. A. J. Anderson..... " "
Mr. W. H. Thrush..... " "
Mr. J. P. Anderson..... " "
Mr. Robert Nance..... " "
Mr. Wade Nichols..... " "
Mr. James Squires..... " "
Mr. John Welch..... " "
Mr. S. A. McDonald..... " "
Mr. J. L. Nance..... " "
Mr. Joe Travers..... " "
Mr. G. W. Cleland..... " "
Mr. John E. Greer..... " "
Mr. J. H. Fuller..... " "
Mr. M. L. Collier, foreman machine shops "
Mr W. P. Boisclair.....Engineer Ga. R. R.
Mr. Frank Sale..... " "
Mr. Thomas Blackman..... " "
Mr. Wm. Gordon..... " "
Mr. Asbury Hannah..... " "
Mr. Robert Huson..... " "
Mr. Claud Revel.....Conductor "
Mr. William Anthony..... " "
Mr. M. Boyt..... " "
Mr. Robert Connor..... " "
Mr. Chas. Alfred.....Track superintendent "
Mr. E. Haney..... " " "
Mr. Bell Thompson.. " " "
Mr. Geo. Murray..... " " "
Mr. J. Hahn.....Fireman "
Mr. Parks Hutchinson.....Engineer R. & D. R. R.
Mr. Charles Blackman.....Fireman "
Mr. —— Bridwell...Track superintendent "
Mr. H. L. Coe..... " "
Mr. W. J. O'Neal.....Rome and Dalton railroad.
Mr. W. B. Barnett..... " "
Mr. A. C. Knapp.....Central railroad.
Mr. J. W. Cosby..... " "
Mr. W. A. Berry.....Ga. Pacific R. R.
Mr. H. C. Ausley..... " "
Mr. S. B. Mason..... " "
Mr. C. Perkins..... " "
Mr. C. L. Wright..... " "
Mr. —— Venable..... " "
Mr. W. Wright..... " "
Mr. Charles E. Hackney.....Port Royal railroad.
Mr. E. P. Miller.....E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R.
Mr. J. W. Goodman..... " "
Mr. W. N. Greenleaf..... " "
Mr. J. H. Cole.....A. & W. P. R. R.

are a few of those who are wearing our patent improved watches, and to whom we respectfully refer concerning their accuracy and special adaptability for railroad service.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.

MEETINGS.

Chamber of Commerce.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce are requested to meet this, Saturday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the hall of the new Courthouse, for the purpose of receiving reports of committees and transacting such other business as may come before them.

BENJ. E. CRANE, President.

Ryan has a bonanza for those wanting shoes. He has just received a large lot of genuine Zeigler's shoes, together with a lot of finer shoes of other makes, that he is selling under the factory price.

Genuine Zeigler's Ladies' Goat Button Shoe at $2 00, worth 20 per cent more at factory.

Zeigler's genuine Misses' Goat Polish at $1.75.

Zeigler's Children's Goat Button at $1.25.

Together with the above I have several lines of celebrated shoes of better quality that I will sell at the same price.

The only place that the above and hundreds of other bargains can be bought is JOHN RYAN'S.

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES BEAUTIFUL NEW WHITE GOODS!
EXQUISITE EMBROIDERIES AND LACES TO TRIM THEM.
LATEST SILK AND SATIN NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
ALL THE NEW SHADES, SURAHS AND PLAIN SILKS---FRESH AND NEW!

NEW CARPETS

Window Drapery, Wall Paper, Mattings, Etc.

SHOES! SHOES!---The Most Complete Stock of Shoes in the State. Call and Examine our Stock.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

GEORGIA REPORTS

Exchanged, Bought or Sold by

PHILLIPS & CREW

Booksellers, 6, 8 & 10 Marietta street.

LEGAL BLANKS OF EVERY STANDARD form sold; by the sheet or quire, Orders by solicited.

To my stock of Picture Frames, Mouldings, etc., I have added

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

And will be glad to have my friends call and see me.

Very Respectfully,
DAN'L C. PITCHFORD,
Successor to Lovejoy & Pitchford,
28 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

F. L. FREYER

Has bought out the Smith American Organ Co.,

27 WHITEHALL.

To continue the sale of the following Instruments:

ORGANS.

SMITH AMERICAN,
WILCOX & WHITE,
STERLING & CO.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING, KRANICH & BACH
R. M. BENT & CO.,
GUILD, CHURCH & CO.

Pianos and organs rented, tuned and repaired, and can be found at all hours to give bargains for cash, or on time, at 27 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

HENDRIX & McBURNEY.....AUCTIONEERS.

Factory, Store and Warehouse Property, Best and Last on the Market! Tuesday, June 19, 5 P. M.

THESE LOTS ARE SITUATED IMMEDIATELY on Marietta street, and the three main lines of roads, the Western and Atlantic, the Georgia Pacific and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, with side track already at the property, making it the very best property for manufacturing purposes, or for warehouses. Parties who have provision or grain stores in the city could save money by buying one of these lots and erecting a warehouse thereon, where they could load and unload all their supplies in bulk, thereby saving the expensive rents and storage necessary in the center of the city. This property is in the midst of the manufacturing section of the city, and offers superior inducements for investments, as it is admitted by all that it must double in value in a very short time. It is sold for the purpose of investing in cheaper property for a home, as the property has become too valuable to be occupied as a residence by a family of small means. The lots lay just right to be built on easily. Examine the property. Street car in front and the leading railroad lines in rear, Jones avenue on the side. Sale positive, Titles perfect. Terms: Half cash, balance in six months, 8 per cent interest. Take the 4:45 Marietta horse car. Free ride, and good water on the ground.

HENDRIX & McBURNEY, 31 S Broad st.

THE GAME OF CHESS.

The Contest Growing Hard—Mr. Orchard Forces a Draw and Does Some Good Playing.

When the eighth game in the Wurm-Orchard match was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning a large crowd of spectators was present. Prof. Wurm had the first move and he essayed his favorite "Scotch Gambit." Mr. Orchard, as in the second game of the match, adopted the "Judd Defense" and soon obtained a strictly even position. The game continued for nearly two hours without either player succeeding in gaining the slightest advantage, when it was adjourned until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When the contest was renewed a still larger crowd was present. The position was a pawn ending—five pawns on each side. Both combatants played with great deliberation and circumspection, the result being that neither could force the battle. After one hour's hard play the partie was declared drawn.

The ninth game was then begun, Mr. Orchard having the attack. He tried the "Two Knights' Game," and soon obtained a satisfactory position. In order to press the attack he sacrificed two pawns, but ultimately recovered them with an improved position. Wurm, however, played with great care and neutralized the attack. After thirty-five moves had been made, the game was adjourned over until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Simms Much Better.

There was a decided improvement in Mr. George W. Simms's condition yesterday. He has entirely recovered consciousness and readily recognized all around him. Late in the afternoon he sat up for a few minutes and at 12 o'clock last night was resting quietly. His physicians say they never witnessed a more rapid improvement, and are of the opinion that the crisis has passed, and unless he should relapse he will entirely recover in a few days. It has been decided best to let him remain at Mr. Brooks's residence until he is about well, as he has every convenience where he now is, besides being quietly situated. His mother and Mr. Edward Simms, his brother, are with him.

A Big Success.

Mr. Thomas Camp, proprietor of the Pioneer machine works at Covington, is one of the most remarkable men in Georgia. He has the only cane mill machinery in the south and turns out a mill every thirty minutes. He shipped a carload to Atlanta last week, and is now bidding on four hundred for a Savannah man. He claims to have the only properly made cotton condenser and has just sold a shop right to a Mississippi man. He has a patent on a new cotton gin which he claims will save $1.50 per bale. He has been offered $10,000 for the patent, but says it will be worth $100,000 to him. Several gin manufacturers use his condenser.

RYAN'S

Special to the Ladies.

Fine Curacoa button boots for $2.00 worth $3.00.

Fine French kid button boots for $2.50, worth $3 50.

Finer French kid button boots, $3.00, cheap at $4.50.

Ladies' goat button $1.75, worth $2.50.

Misses' genuine goat tip at $1.25, Dunbar's, worth $2.00.

Misses' kid button Dunbar at $1.25, worth $2.

Dunbar's kid button worked buttonhole shoe for ladies at $2 00, factory price $2.60.

Children's Curacoa kid spring heel shoe, very best quality, at $1.00, price elsewhere $1.75.

The only place where the above can be found is JOHN RYAN'S.

The Superior Court.

The criminal docket of the superior court will be taken up Monday morning. The jail cases will be taken up first, and after they are disposed of the bond cases returnable to this term of the court will be disposed of, and then all the bond cases of the preceding term will be called in their order and disposed of.

HIRSCH BROS.

Have just received and introduced

THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS
—IN—
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—FOR—
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

Though we have had a largely increased trade this season we keep our stock full and complete. We invite an inspection.

HIRSCH BROS.
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

RYAN'S.

Special to the Men of Atlanta.

Men's calf hand-sewed strap tie Shoes at $3.50, worth $6.00.

Men's calf mat top Shoes, hand sewed, at $3.50 worth $6.00.

Men's goat Oxford tie, hand sewed, at $4.50, worth, $7.00.

Men's hook bal. Cuban toe Shoe at $3.50, cheap at $5 00.

Men's bal. seamless hand sewed at $4.00, bargain at $6.50

40 different styles of men's low cut, button, strap and Oxford ties at $2.00, worth $3.50.

20 different styles of men's congress, hook bal., button and Oxford ties at $1.75, regular $3 00 Shoe.

15 different styles men's Shoes at $1.50, sold elsewhere at $2.50.

Men's congress and low cut Shoes at $1,25.

Men's low quarter Shoes at $1.00.

Boys' Shoes at 75c., $1.00 and $1 25 and up.

Five bargain tables crammed full of men's fine sample Shoes, consisting of every style of men's fine Shoes known to the trade, at about half what they cost to make.

The above is short and sweet and to the point, and no bombast. Call and be convinced.

The only place the above can be found is at JOHN RYAN'S.

For Robbery.

W. C. Vandegriff, a white man of about thirty years of age, was given a cell in the calaboose about one o'clock this morning upon the charge of robbery. Vandegriff's arrest was due to a complaint made by a man named Jackson to officers Aldridge and Poole. Jackson is an Englishman, and a few days ago he came to Atlanta to have Dr. Westmoreland operate upon him for neuralgia. Yesterday afternoon, so he states, he was with Vandegriff who went to his boarding house with him, where he was robbed of about $25 after he fell asleep. Vandegriff denies the charge. He was arrested at his home on Calhoun street.

PERSONAL.

Miss Eula Maddox, the charming daughter of Colonel R. F. Maddox, returned last night from Baltimore where she has been attending school for the past year

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.
CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA,
ATLANTA TO MACON,
—AND—
THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES
CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST
TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on basis Louisville time, by which all trains are run.) In effect May 20th, 1883.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No. 53	Train No. 51.
Leave Cleveland	8 00 am	2 35 pm
Leave CHATTANOOGA	6:15 am	.....
" Ooltewah	6:56 am	.....
" Cohutta	8 45 am	3 25 pm
Arrive DALTON	9 30 am	4 30 pm
Leave DALTON	9 44 am	.....
Arrive East Rome	.....	.....
" Rome	11 15 am	6 50 pm
Leave East Rome	11 08 am	.....
" Rockmart	12 09 pm	.....
" Dallas	1 00 pm	Train No 49
Arrive ATLANTA	2 30 pm	1:35 am
Leave " McDonough	3 30 pm	3:40 am
" Jackson	4 55 pm	4:50 am
" Indian Springs	5 40 pm	5 15 am
Arrive MACON	5 55 pm	8 00 am
Leave " Cochran	7 30 pm	9 00 am
" Eastman	7 55 pm	11 05 am
Arrive JESUP	9 35 pm	12 20 pm
Leave " Sterling	10 25 pm	5 20 pm
" BRUNSWICK	2 30 pm	.....
	5 00	.....
	5 45 am	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No 54	Train No 50
Leave BRUNSWICK	8:30 pm	.....
" Sterling	9:10 pm	.....
Arrive JESUP	11:00 pm	.....
Leave	11 45 pm	.....
" Eastman	4:10 am	6:55 am
" Cochran	5:05 am	12:20 pm
Arrive MACON	7:00 am	1:20 pm
Leave	8:15 am	3:30 pm
" Indian Spring	9:55 am	4:45 pm
" Jackson	10:08 am	7:33 pm
" McDonough	10:53 am	7:58 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	12:25 pm	9 15 pm
Leave	1:10 pm	1:30 pm
" Dallas	2:45 pm	11:30 am
" Rockmart	3:40 pm	Train
Arrive East Rome	4:40 pm	No 52
Leave Rome	5:00 pm	.....
Arrive Dalton	6:30 pm	8:35 am
" Cohutta	.....	11:15 am
Arriv CHATTANOOGA	7:23 pm	12:30 pm
Arrive Cleveland	.....	.....
	8:10 pm	1:18 pm

Connections—Trains Nos 53 and 54 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E T V & G R R, Nashville Chattanooga and St Louis Railroad, and Cin N O & T P R R.

Trains Nos 51 and 52 connect at Cohutta and Cleveland with main line East Tenn. Va & Ga R R; and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E T V & G R R.

Trains Nos 49, 50, 53 and 54 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S F & W Ry for Florida.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran.

I E MALLORY, Superintendent, Macon, Ga.
THEO. D. KLINE, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
J J GRIFFIN, A. POPE,
A G P A. Atlanta. Gen'l Pass Agent.

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON MY FIRST CLASS
SUMMER SUITS
TO CLOSE THEM OUT!
FINE GOODS & PERFECT STYLES
Have a few broken suits and odd coats and vests that I will sell at
NEW YORK COST!
The finest line of Alpaca coats and vests, and white and fancy vests in the city.

A. B. ANDREWS,
16 WHITEHALL STREET.

DAVID DOUGHERTY

SPOT CASH DRY GOODS
—AND—
SHOES

My Table Linen department has been recently filled with an immense stock of elegant

NEW GOODS

I am going to sell them, and you can buy some remarkably

CHEAP

Goods in this line if you will call.

LACES
—AND—
WHITE GOODS

I have a great many new and choice goods here which I am going to offer as

GRAND DRIVES.

This is an opportunity to buy some grand and

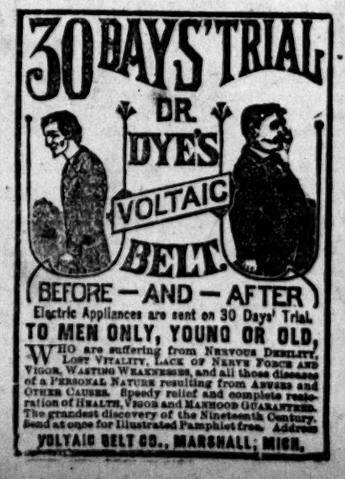
CHOICE GOODS

At very much reduced figures.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For Infants and Invalids.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS' MILK. The most nourishing diet for invalids and nursing mothers. Commended by all physicians. Sold by all druggists. Keeps in all climates. 75c. Send for the pamphlet. T. METCALF & Co., 41 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial, TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

SLIPPERS! SLIPPERS!

JOHN KEELY'S

Asks that the Reader would kindly look at the array of styles and NOTE THE

PRICES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SLIPPERS EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA!

Ladies' Cloth House Slippers 15c pair, worth 35c. Ladies' fine Kid Newport Ties 65c pair, always sold at $1.00. Ladies' fine Kid Newport, buttoned, 75c, always sold at $1.25. Ladies' Plain Opera Slippers 75c pair, always sold at $1.25. Ladies' Plain Croquet Slippers 50c pair, always sold at 75c. In finer grade Slippers, strict novelties, will be found everything peculiar to this season, for Ladies, Misses and Children, viz:

The "Nillson" Slipper!
The "Gerster" Tie!
The "Patti" Oxford!
The "Lotta" Sandal!
The "Modjeska" Slipper!
The "Jersey Lily" Buttoned!
The "Carmen" Tie!
The Louis XV Opera!

IN STREET SLIPPERS

Nothing can be called for but what can be shown. THE VARIETY IS SIMPLY IMMENSE!
They are to found in every Last!
Narrow Slippers for slender feet!
Slippers to fit everybody!
Slippers to please every possible taste!
House Slippers—EASY, YET NEAT—for young Ladies!
Misses fine Opera Slippers, kid lined, only 75c pair, worth $1.25 anywhere!
Children's Strap slippers 75c pair, worth $1.25!
Infants' Kid Slippers 25c pair, worth 5 c!
Infants and Children's Slippers in every conceivable toe and heel!
Broad Slippers for wide feet!
Medium width Slippers for medium feet!
Slippers to suit everybody's pocket!
House Slippers—EASY—for old Ladies
Old Ladies' Buskins in Glove Kid, Cloth and Pebble Goat, broad soles, soft bottoms, low heels,
A SUPERB VARIETY!

SHOES SHOES

Everything which Zeigler Bros. make in Ladies', Misses and Children's Fine Shoes!

Everything which 'Zeigler makes! Miles' and Burts' Shoes! The best line of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes in Atlanta! The greatest variety of Ladies Fine Shoes in the city! Infants' Dainty Little Shoes, in such variety and beauty as to gladden the mother's heart! Old Ladies' broad sole, low heel Shoes, in Cloth, Kid and Goat—A fine variety. Spring heeled Shoes in every size for Misses and Children. Misses' and Children's Dress Shoes in great variety and style. Gents' High and Low Cut Shoes in every conceivable variety, at the lowest possible prices!

IN FACT!

This is the largest and most varied stock of Shoes on sale to-day in Atlanta, of which can be said, "I guarantee every pair to give satisfaction."

No Trash---No Paper Soles---No Failure to Fit Anybody.

[NOTE.] 11 hands employed in the Shoe Department alone

SPECIAL NOTICE

WRAPPERS, ULSTERS, ETC.

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!

1,000 Ladies' Percale Wrappers at 75c and $1 00 each. Goods never intended to be sold for less than double the price!

1,500 Ladies' Linen Ulsters, pure Linen Goods, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each, up to the finest grade made, worth double the money!

A superb stock of Ladies' Worsted Ulsters, in every grade from $1.25 each, up to the best grades. All Shapes. All sizes. A fine Stock!

300 Misses' Ulsters—all ages. CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! AT

JOHN KEELY'S

58, 60, 62 AND 64 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

SPOT CASH

DRY GOODS
—AND—
SHOES

HOSIERY, WHITE KID
—AND—
SILK GLOVES

And Fans of all the new and popular designs.

These departments have just been replenished and in Hosiery especially, I am offering many styles of handsome goods much cheaper than I have ever been able to do before. If you need goods I will thank you to call. I will risk my reputation as a cheap spot cash dealer on your decision.

You will find many lines of goods offered as special bargains this week. I want you to come from far and near and see for yourself. We have all got to have more or less goods and before you buy examine the market through and then consult your interest by buying where you find the cheapest goods. That is all I ask. We will serve you politely, quickly and cheaply.



SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
—IS—
DEATH TO BLOOD POISON.

It uproots the virus, separates it from the Blood, and drives it out through the pores of the skin.

We are aware that we are combating a popular and prevailing prejudice, both of the profession and people, when we assert, that we can and do cure diseases of the blood with a vegetable remedy. We ourselves were not easily convinced. But does it make anything less a fact simply because you do not believe it? Turn to history and read the accounts of the discovery and application of steam, railroads, electricity, etc. Were not those who preached that it was possible to accomplish such grand results, as we see realized to-day, pronounced crazy? And did not scientists say "impossible?" We do not ask that you accept our word. We bring corroborating testimony. In short, we demonstrate by living, reliable witnesses, that every word we say is true.

We do not claim our remedy to be a triumph of science, but we do believe it a Revelation, through the instinct of untutored Indian. Write for little book.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SHORT LINE.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., December 29, 1882.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 25TH 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS	No. 51.	No. 1.
Leave Athens	2:40 p m	8:00 a m
Arrive at Lula	4:58 p m	10:30 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	.....	1:30 a
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	7:58 p m	.....
TRAINS	No. 50.	No. 2.
Leave Tallulah Fall	7:46 a m	.....
Leave Atlanta	.....	2:55 p m
Leave Lula	10:45 a m	5:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	1:00 p m	7:35 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Train No. 1 connects closely at Lula with passenger trains on R. & D. R. R. for Atlanta and all points West and Southwest. No 51 for Charlotte and all points North and East. Passengers leaving Atlanta at 2:55 p. m. will arrive at Athens 7:35 p. m., making the unprecedented time of four hours and forty minutes.

Tickets on sale at Athens for all points.

MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A. H. B. BERNARD, Superintendent